THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 44. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

An Extraordinary French Divorce Case.

PARIS, February 6.—The Paris Court of Appeals has been occupied with a curious action for the divorce of a married couple, of whom the wife is eighty-four years of age, and the husband somewhat older. The case, as usual, has not been published, but the following are its most salient features:—The parties to the trial have not lived together for over fifty years, the wife having left her husband and retired to her native place in 1816. Madame de P., who sought to be divorced, showed that her husband had deserted her and her children, and had contributed nothing towards their support for fifty years and had during that time lived first with one woman, and then with another. One of these mistresses had for a considerable period borne his name, and was the mother of a child by him. It was, moreover, declared that he had falsely accused the plaintiff of adultery, and had carried on a persistently calumnious correspondence, in which he had endeavored to deprive her of the respect and affection of her children by grossly insulting their mother, the plaintiff. M. de P. resisted the action for divorce. He asserted that he had abandoned his wife in consequence of her shameful conduct, and narrated facts of an extraordinary and highly dramatic nature Madame de P., whom he married in 1811, was at that time a very beautiful and accomplished woman, and belonged to a highly respected and noble family. According to the husband's account, she was unable to resist the temptation to which she was exposed in the fashionable society of which they were members, and she soon forgot her duties to him and to her children. On the 5th of July, 1816, he surprised his wife with a Prussian officer of the army of invasion. A frightful scene ensued. The husband and the lover fought a life-and-death duel in the garden of the hotel, and after a desperate fight the Prussian officer was severely wounded. The wounded man was removed to his own house, and a colorable pretext was given for the affair, M. de P. ordering his wife to return to her father's house, and promising her that the matter should be kept a profound secret so long as she neither approached him nor communicated with him in any way whatever. He at the same time required her to sign an avowal of her misconduct. A piece of paper, yellow with age, was presented to the court, containing the following confession:—"I hereby declare that my husband has to reproach me with having done him a grievous wrong, and that my misconduct will justify a divorce. I further declare that if this divorce does not take place I owe it to my husband's kindness. Paris, 15th July, 1816 A. P." M. de P. maintained that he had kept these facts perfectly secret until the time his wife began the action for divorce, and he denied all the accusations brought against him. The First Court had decided in favor of M'me de P., but the Court of Appeals has just reversed the judgment, and granted the divorce applied for.—*N. Y. World.*

CRETE

The Appeal of Philaretes, Metropolitan of Moscow.

In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen! A portion of a people professing the same faith as ourselves, and from whom our ancestors obtained and handed down to us the precious gift of orthodoxy, are subjected now to cruel calamities; deprived of their property, and compelled through the danger of death to abandon their country, they are now suffering for the necessaries of every-day life. To such a state have the inhabitants of ancient Crete, and especially the aged men, the women and children, been reduced; and this because the strong and capable among them are exhausting their strength and substance in an armed struggle. The undertaking of the latter we do not dwell upon by any manner of reasoning. We are not called upon to do so. But to show compassion, and, as far as lies in our power, to proffer help to the suffering, and especially, as the Apostle teaches us, to those of our own faith, is a Christian duty, and as by the neglect of this duty we would justly merit a reproach, so, on the other hand, by the fulfilment of this work of humanity and Christian charity, we cannot fear to bring upon us the obloquy of those who look with other eyes than we do upon the struggles and sufferings of the Cretans.

Having recognized these claims, the clergy of Moscow have, in a private conference, determined to undertake, and do undertake a voluntary subscription to provide help for the suffering Cretans, with the view also of encouraging other classes to take a part in this undertaking and to receive with due regard every mite offered by the hand of benevolence.

The principal place for receiving contributions as well as the funds subscribed, is the Cathedral Convent of Tchudovo, where a committee is being formed consisting of the Archimandrites of Andronieffsk and Sretiensk of the Cathedral Protohiereus.

The sums collected will be forwarded to their destination through the speediest and safest channel.

PHILARETES,
Metropolitan of Moscow.

January 3, 1867.

A Century Old Jerseywoman.

A REVOLUTIONARY MOTHER IN WESTFIELD CELEBRATES THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON AND THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HER OWN BIRTH.

Mrs. Sarah Collins, of Westfield, Union county, reached her hundreth year on the 22d inst. She was born in that township, and has lived there for a century. She is one of the most remarkable examples of prolonged old age in the State; being less impaired in mind and body than ordinary people thirty years younger. Notwithstanding her great age, she still takes care of her own room, goes to the door to receive visitors, and reads her Testament and Hymn-book without the aid of spectacles.

On Friday, the hundredth anniversary of her own birth, being the hundred and thirty-fifth of the Father of our Country, this old lady received between two and three hundred calls from her neighbors and friends.

To all remarks made to her and questions asked, she gave shrewd and appropriate answers and replies.

Some two years ago Mrs. Collins became heir to one-fifth of the estate of her son, who died about that time, leaving some sixty thousand dollars, invested partly in Newark, but mostly in New York city.

There have been four attempts made in the Court of Chancery in this State, by her unnatural relations, to obtain the appointment of a commission over Mrs. Collins, on the ground of alleged imbecility, but the application has been denied by ex-Chancellor Green and by Chancellor Zabriskie.

The question of her competency has also been raised in the Surrogate's and other Courts in New York city four times; those who have sought to take from this old lady her property and all control of it, have spent thousands of dollars in litigation, but Mrs. Collins has beaten them in the courts of last resort, and established, legally, her right and ability to manage her estates and appoint her own agents.

Long life to her and much happiness!—*Newark Advertiser.*

Kentucky Politics.

The following are the Democratic Congress nominations, so far as made in Kentucky by Districts:—

1. L. S. Trimble.	5. Asa P. Grover.
2. John Young Brown.	7. James B. Beck,
3. Elijah Hise.	8. G. M. Adams.
4. J. Proctor Knott.	9. John Young.

Messrs. Trimble and Hise are members of the present Congress.

IMPEACHMENT.

On the Law of Impeachment—Lecture by Professor Dwight.

Yesterday evening Professor Dwight delivered, at the Law School, Lafayette place, a very able and interesting lecture on the subject of "Impeachment." He arranged his lecture under four heads:—First, "The Nature of Impeachment;" second, "The Crimes for which Impeachment may be Instituted;" third, "The Method of Procedure;" and, fourth, "General Remarks." He compared the law of impeachment as it has been exercised under the English Constitution, with the law as it exists in the United States, citing instances to show that in England an impeachment, like an indictment, considers the accused innocent until proved guilty; so that, throughout the whole of English history, we find but one case in which suspension from the exercise of the duties of office was tried to be enforced, and that in the case of Pickett and other notoriously corrupt judges, who were ordered, during the procedure of the act of impeachment against them, not to exercise their functions on circuit. In the celebrated case of Lord Bacon, Lord High Chancellor of England, who was sentenced, according to custom, to kneel and beg pardon of the House, and it being specially provided that on such occasions the Lord High Chancellor should occupy the woolsack, the King had to send a functionary to request Lord Bacon to give up his insignia of office, otherwise the punishment inflicted could not have been carried out. In another case—that of the notorious Scroggs, a corrupt judge, who was impeached for malfeasance in office—the House of Lords appealed to his sense of modesty not to exercise the functions of his office during his impeachment. Scroggs, however, was not troubled with any modesty on this score, and there was no power according to the Constitution to suspend him from office. The lecturer said, Can the accused be suspended from office during the progress of the trial? This subject is of importance in case of the impeachment of the President, as an assertion of such power might lead to the utmost confusion, and perhaps to civil war. I strongly believe that there can be no suspension from office, on two principal grounds:—First, From the practice in England. Second. From the true construction of the language of the United States Constitution. There is no express language in the Constitution warranting the suspension from office, and the history of the Constitution, and the debates upon it, show that the power of suspension from office during impeachment was carefully excluded from the statute. In the New York Constitution of 1777 there was a special law providing for suspension from office; those who framed the United States Constitution had that law before them; there is evidence to show that the question was considered by them; and yet they did not embody it in the Constitution. In England, a person might be impeached for a variety of crimes and misdemeanors, but under the Constitution of the United States there can be no impeachment for crimes not expressly mentioned in the statutes. The lecturer here described the mode of impeachment in England, and contrasted it with that in the United States. In this country no arrest is necessary, and the punishment inflicted does not, as in England, require the presence of the person impeached, because here it consists in the removal from office. In England one might be impeached for mere common law crimes; but in the United States this is not the case, and the care with which the power of impeachment has hitherto been exercised in this country is shown in the fact that, in the only instances on record in which impeachment has been resorted to, *i. e.*, of Pickering, Chase, and Blount, only one of them, Pickering, was condemned.

In conclusion, the lecturer said:—What would be the effect of political impeachment upon our system of government it is difficult to say. All analogy leads to the conclusion that it should be avoided until the last extremity, and that the trial should be preceded by the unmistakable verdict of the people. There is profound wisdom in the remark of that sound and calm lawyer, Serjeant Maynard, that "the trial and condemnation of one man at common law will work more upon the people than ten impeachments." It is the weakness of a political tribunal that, whether justly or not, it labors under the imputation of being moulded by faction; while it is the strength of a common law court that every presumption is made by public opinion in favor of its justness and impartiality.—*N. Y. World, to-day.*

THE FENIANS.

State Convention at Utica.

A State Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood will be held at Utica, in this State, commencing to-morrow, and will last for three or four days. President Roberts left the city last evening, in order to be present at the Convention. General O'Neill, of Ridgeway fame, will also be present, it is expected, and very important business will be laid before the body by President Roberts, now that the late disturbance in Ireland has been proved an absurd folly. This is the first of a series of State Conventions which is to be held over all the country, preparatory to the coming Canadian campaign, which is certain to be inaugurated ere many weeks more pass. General preparations are being made to supply and provision the Irish Republican army. President Roberts will deliver an address in Chicago before the Fenian Brotherhood of the State of Illinois on the night of St. Patrick's Day.—*N. Y. Tribune, to-day.*

The Late Shooting Affray in Hoboken.

To the Editor of the New York *Herald*:—In your account of the shooting affair at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, on Friday, there are some statements to which I must take exception. First, my husband did not invite a relative of mine to the ball. Secondly, my age is twenty-one, not twenty-three. Thirdly, I was not gaily dressed, as I understand the make up of the toilet. Fourthly, none of the shots I fired missed. With regard to the conversation between myself and my husband at the hall, it is correctly embodied in the following statement:—I did not arrive at Odd Fellows' Hall until about 11 o'clock; went up into the ball-room and took a seat; my husband saw me and came up and said, "What brought you here?" I said, "I wanted to come;" he said, "Go up stairs and take off your shawl and hat." I replied, "I won't;" he turned from me, and with that I fired on him; he ran out through a door and I followed and fired the second time; one man caught hold of and held me, and another man took the revolver from me; my husband went up stairs and came down with his hat and coat; I called for a policeman and said, "Take me off to the Station House;" an officer then came in and took me off to the police station.

CAROLINE GESCHWINDT.

—Therese is in as great favor as ever in fashionable circles. Her *equivoque* singing is in great force, The Duke de Galliera has given a soiree at which Mad'lle Therese was engaged and sang several of her popular songs, full of *chic* and *double entendres.* The Duke had invited Mgr. Chigi, the Papal Nuncio, to the soiree, but began to have misgivings as to the view Monsigneur would take of the programme for the evening, when luckily the Nuncio, having been apprised of what would take place, sent a polite refusal to the invitation.

FORBIDDEN.—The Frankfort police have forbidden the sale of the fabric known as green tarlatan, as it is dyed by colors composed in great part of arsenical preparations, and consequently very injurious to health.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Another Romance Connected with the Kimball Family, Lately Rescued from Indian Captivity.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Kimball family, whose eighteen years of captivity among the Sioux and Snake Indians has given them a world-wide notoriety, passed through this city on Saturday. They go to Houston, where they expect to find their friends, but have been disappointed so many times that they do not look forward with any very high hopes.

While the party were at the depot on Saturday awaiting the departure of the train, an affecting little incident occurred, which touched the hearts of all. A party of Indians, who had been about the city peddling trinkets, passed along. They were decorated with their paints, and looked as uncouth as a savage only knows how to look. The little son of Mrs. Kimball was the first to discover the party, and, springing down from a chair in which he had been standing looking out of the window, ran to the door. He was not over four years of age, but bright-eyed and quick-witted, and dropped his hands and called to the party in his infantile Indian dialect, and expressing his joy in every conceivable way. The poor mother saw this, and the tears started to her eyes as she felt how closely the boy clung to his Indian associates. She went to the door, and, taking the child by the arm, attempted to lead him away, but the latter resisted, clung to the door, called to the Indians again and again in lamenting tones, and would not leave. The Indians heard the boy, and walked with their measured tread to the depot entrance. One of the party, a delicate-looking squaw, not over fifteen years of age, no sooner saw Mrs. Kimball than she dropped her basket of beadwork upon the pavement, and with a peculiar Indian cry threw herself at the feet of Mrs. Kimball, and, grasping her clothes, kissed her dress time and time again, muttering a song of praise all the while. Her joy seemed beyond description, and Mrs. Kimball in return exhibited no little gratification at meeting the young squaw, while the other Indians stood looking on with characteristic nonchalance and indifference. Mrs. Kimball had no little difficulty in satisfying the young squaw that she had fully expressed her gratitude, and in getting her to rise, when they commenced a conversation in the Indian dialect. The squaw asked questions earnestly, and upon receiving the reply to one, went to the men of her tribe, took from them what money they had, and, returning, placed it in the lap of Mrs. Kimball. It was not a large sum, but when declined, the look of reproach and sincere sorrow on the face of the squaw expressed her feelings. In a few words Mrs. Kimball told the history of the squaw. While she was a captive among the Sioux, a war party one day brought a number of Navajoes as prisoners—a party which they had captured. Among them was a daughter of the chief, a child of ten years of age. Great preparations were made to put the prisoners to the torture, and the efforts both of Mr. and Mrs. Kimball could not save them. Mrs. Kimball determined that the child should not suffer, and at great risk to her own life she entreated and insisted until she obtained a promise that the child should be spared for some days. That night Mrs. Kimball supplied the young Indian with a pony and provisions, cheered her young heart by words of counsel, and directing her how to proceed, she set her on her way. The wrath of the Sioux, when they found next day what had been done, knew no bounds, and it required no little effort to prevent them from wreaking their vengeance upon Mrs. Kimball. The position which her husband occupied as "medicine man" in the tribe saved her, but did not prevent them from separating her from her husband for two long and weary years. It was a terrible punishment to her, and what she suffered would have killed her but for the hope of securing their liberty which buoyed her up.

She had never seen or heard of the young Navajoe until this meeting on Saturday. She had forgotten the young squaw, but the latter had not forgotten her, nor the act of kindness which had saved her from torture and death.

Until the cars left the young squaw clung to the garments of her protectress, and when the train with Mrs. Kimball on board moved off, she watched it with a keen eye until it disappeared in the distance, and then turning away, uttered a note of lamentation. It was a scene which none who saw it will ever forget.

Personal.

—Marshall is going to paint Grant.

—Nasby is lionized in Boston.

—John C. Breckinridge is in London.

—Ristori is going to Buffalo for one night.

—Professor Youmans lectured in St. Paul on the 20th.

—Mr. Peabody is *forgiving.*—*Washington Republican.*

—The prize fighters Mace and Goss have been let out of jail.

—Professor Maurice's first lecture at Cambridge was on the word "I."

—Bishop Coxe preaches a memorial sermon on Bishop Burgess in Providence this week.

—The Minister of War at Copenhagen has selected the Peabody rifle for the Danish army.

—By the death of Cardinal Villecourt there are now fourteen Cardinals' hats disposable.

—The Swedish Government has just asked the Chamber for three millions of rix dollars for the purchase of needle-guns.

—M. Philarète-Chasles announces himself as a candidate for one of the vacant seats in the French Academy.

—The German journals state that the marriage of the King of Bavaria is fixed for the 15th of May.

—A rumor is prevalent that the Sultan is likely to visit Paris during the Universal Exhibition.

—Hon. D. P. Alexander, a former Congressman, died at Little Falls, Herkimer county, last week.

—Surratt was allowed another interview with his sister yesterday. He has taken to religious reading.

—Mr. Sutton, chief reporter for the Senate, had a severe attack of apoplexy, but is recovering.

—If Mr. Webb carries his new ram to England, it is confidently expected that the Derby rams will be totally eclipsed.

—Fears are entertained for the safety of Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, who sailed from Europe in a vessel that is much overdue.

—The President has nominated Professor Wolcott Gibbs as Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, in place of Professor Agassiz, whose duties prevent his acceptance of the office.

—P. Brockhaus has just published the first volume of a series of "German Poets of the Sixteenth Century." It is edited by Karl Gœdeke and Julius Tiltmann, and may be described as a collection of the songs of the period in question.

—The French Emperor has received replies from Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales to the letters notifying the birth of the Princess Marie Letizia Catherine Adelaide, daughter of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Further Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

Earl Russell Censures the American Government.

The Money and Provision Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER FROM AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, February 26—Noon.—The steamers City of Baltimore and Malta, from New York on the 16th instant, arrived, *en route* for Liverpool, last evening.

FURTHER SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

LONDON, February 26—Noon.—The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland has been suspended for three months longer.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT CENSURED.

Earl Russell censures the Government of the United States for pleading for the Fenians.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION ON REFORM.

The Reform measures of the Earl of Derby form the topic for general conversation. The leading newspapers have editorials in approval.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 26—Noon.—King William of Prussia will be Emperor of Germany.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, February 26—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 37½; Illinois Central, 77¼; U. S. 5-20s, 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 26—Noon.—The Cotton market is very dull and depressed, and quotations are barely maintained. The sales to-day are trifling, and will not exceed 3000 or 4000 bales. Opening rate is 13⅜d. Breadstuffs generally quiet and steady; corn, 42s. Lard, 50s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 26.

The Georgetown Election—The Radical Party Successful.

The official returns of the Georgetown election show that not only was the radical candidate for Mayor elected by ninety majority, but also seven radical Councilmen to four of the conservative party. It is said that the negro vote was solidly cast for the successful candidate.

Presidential Approvals.

The President has approved of the bill authorizing the construction of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and the amendatory anti-smuggling bill, by which it is provided that any foreign railroad company or corporation whose road enters the United States by means of ferry or tug-boat, may own such boat, and it shall be subject to no other or different restrictions or regulations in such employment, than if owned by a citizen of the United States.

Adorning the Rotunda.

The great original painting of "President Lincoln Reading the Emancipation Proclamation to his Cabinet," by Mr. Carpenter, was placed over the last door of the rotunda in the Capito to-day.

Michigan Legislature.

GOVERNOR CRAPO'S VETO OF A RAILROAD BILL.

DETROIT, February 26.—Governor Crapo yesterday vetoed the Port Huron and Lansing Railroad bill, on the ground of its being unconstitutional and inexpedient. The bill allows ten per cent. on the assessed valuation to be given to the road by all the townships in any county traversed by the road.

The Governor says that this system will create an enormous flood of bonds, which capitalists cannot take and the issuers cannot pay. The credit of Michigan, forced to go begging, will stand low in the market, emigrants will be slow to come into communities thus bankrupting themselves, and such magnificent schemes, which promise wealth, will work inevitable ruin.

The veto was made the special order for Thursday morning in the Senate.

Ship News per Steamer.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The ship Leopoldine, from Baltimore, has arrived at Belfast. The ship Mary, from Philadelphia, arrived at Hamburg, and the Advance at Geistemunde.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The steamers Tarifa and City of New York have arrived here. Their news has been generally anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 95½; Reading, 104; Canton Company, 45½; Erie Railroad, 56; Cleveland and Toledo, 117¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 72¾; New York Central, 103; Illinois Central, 116; Cumberland preferred, 31; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 137½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1863, 107⅞; do. 1864, 108¾; do. 1865, 108¾; Ten-forties, 101⅞; Seven-thirties, 106; all others, 105¾. Money is 7 per cent.; Sterling Exchange, 8¾; sight bills, 9¾. Gold closed at 138¾.

UNKIND TO THE "GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYER."—The Louisville *Journal*, which has lavished praises on Reverdy Johnson while on its side, says now, "His defection will not amaze anybody. He is politically a miserable whiffler."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Strong, Thompson, and Read.—The following cases were argued:—

Ingersoll's Appeal, Dale's Appeal, and Halley's Appeal.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader—J. K. Valentine, Assistant United States District Attorney.—United States vs. J. Patton. In this case the defendant was charged with having in his possession distilled liquor, with intent to defraud the United States. The allegation was that defendant was carrying on the distilling business, and that he made a false return of the quantity of liquor made by him.

The defense was a general denial of this allegation. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Robert Whittaker vs. Robert S. Blake. An action to recover damages for repairs upon a farm which plaintiff leased to defendant, under a contract that he (the defendant) should it keep in repair. Palethorp and Tennery for plaintiff; Cassidy for defendant.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Samuel Botts was brought up before the Court upon a charge of having entered recognizance for the appearance of a prisoner, and signing his name and impersonating himself as Thomas B. Botts, his brother. The prisoner was one Antonio L. Burdat. On the 17th day of July Samuel Botts came into Court, and swore that he was Thomas B. Botts; that he lived at No. 1220 Ellsworth street, and owned the houses Nos. 1214 and 1216 Ellsworth street; that the property was valued at $5000, and the only incumbrance upon it was $300; and, upon these representations, he was accepted as bail for the appearance of Antonio L. Burdat. The recognizance was afterwards forfeited and the bail was sued out. Then Thomas B. Botts made affidavit that he knew nothing whatever of the matter prior to his notice; and that he never knew or heard of any such person as Antonio L. Burdat.

The Court held Samuel Botts in $2000 bail to answer the charge of perjury at the next term of the Court.

Susan Gilbert plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing and jewelry, to the value of $190, the property of Mary McConard. She went to Mrs. Conard's house early in July to board, and left about the middle of the month, taking away with her several fine shawls and dresses, and a gold watch and pencil. She pledged them to a pawnbroker, from whom Detectives Levy and Tryon recovered them.

William Molan plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing valued at $50, the property of Emile Bucho. Molan also was a boarding-house thief. He boarded a few days with Bucho, and stole his clothes and departed.

James and Ellen Fallon were charged with having committed assault and battery upon Mary Rigney. The allegation was that Mrs. Fallon struck Mary Rigney, who is a child, and when the child's mother attempted a defense, both Mr. and Mrs. Fallon commenced a furious assault upon both mother and child.

The defense was that the affray was begun by the prosecutrix, who is a drunken, disorderly woman. It was shown that the prosecutrix began the assault upon Mrs. Fallon, and that the husband did no more than attempt to restore peace and quiet.

Fallon conducted his own case, made a simple but mirthful statement, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, February 26, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was less doing. June 7·30s sold at 105⅜, no change; and Registered 10-40s at 98, no change; 110¾ was bid for old 5-20s; 110¼ for 6s of 1881, and 105⅞ for August 7·30s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 129, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 29½; Lehigh Valley at 62, no change; and Northern Central at 46, no change; 61 was bid for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 30½ for preferred do.; and 54½ for Philadelphia and Wilmington.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 14 for Hestonville; 26½ for Girard College; 13 for Ridge Avenue; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Commercial sold at 56½. 103 was bid for Seventh National; 233 for North America; 153 for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 56½ for Girard; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; and 61 for Union.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54¼, no change; Susquehanna Canal at 14¼@14⅜, a slight decline; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 55, an advance of ½. 22¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32½ for preferred do.; 121 for Morris Canal preferred; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138½; 11 A. M., 138⅜; 12 M., 138¼; 1 P. M., 138½, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 U S 10-40s.....Reg.. 98	50 sh Cam & Am.......129
$500 U S 7-30's..Je.........105¾	7 do..........b5..129
$19000 Pa 5s..cp.........ls.. 94½	50 do...scrip..... 47
$500 City 6s, New.....c..101	6 do...scrip..... 47
$200 do.. New.......101	20 sh Penna R......ls.. 56½
$1000 Sch N 7 p c b l.... 84	4 do................ 56½
16 sh Leh N stk.....ls.. 54¼	100 sh Phila & Erie..... 29½
100 sh Susq Cl............ 14¼	40 sh Leh Val R........ 62
200 do............ls.. 14½	50 sh N Y & Mid........ 3¼
25 sh Wy'g Val.......c.. 55	

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110@110¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110⅝@110⅞; do., 1864, 107¾@108; do., 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. new, 106⅝@106¾; 10-40s, coupon, 101⅝@101⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅞@106; do., 2d series, 105½@105⅝; 3d series, 105½@105⅝. Compounds, December, 1864, 14⅛@14⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 138¼@138⅜; Silver ¼s and ½s, 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17½; do., July, 1864, 17; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12⅞; do., August, 1865, 11½; do., September, 1865, 10⅞; do., October, 1865, 10½.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKETS, February 26.—The market for domestic goods is moderately active in leading brands. Otherwise, transactions are limited to wants for immediate consumption. The dullness is owing to the unsettled feeling caused by the decline in cotton, both on this side and at Liverpool, and the continued large receipts at this port. Buyers are cautious; so also are sellers, and between the two, large transactions are few. Prices are without material change from those of last week. In foreign dry goods a large business is done through the auction rooms; in most cases with satisfactory results.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings—Are steady and in fair demand. Lawrence C, 21½c.; Pittsfield A, 17c.; Wachusetts, 22½c.; Medford, 20c.; Pacific A, 21½c.; Pacific H, 21½c.; Pacific L, fine, 17½c.; Pepperell E, fine, 20c.; Pepperell R, 18c.; Stark A, 21c.; Amoskeag A, 21½c.; Appleton A, 21½c.; Atlantic A, 22c.; Atlantic H, 21½c.; Atlantic V, 17½c.; Princeton A, 21c.; Great Falls M, 16½c.; Indian Head A, 22c.; Indian Orchard BB, 17c.; Indian Orchard A, 20c.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings—Are in good demand for leading brands. Prices are steady. Bates BB, 22½c.; Utica 6-4, 50c.; Utica 9-4, 85c.; Utica 10-4 90c. Hill's Semp. Idem, 22½c.; Amoskeag A, 25c.; Bates 5-4, 29c.; Masonville, 26c.; Androscoggin D, 25c.; New York Mills, 37½c.; Lawrence B, 20c.; Pepperell 6-4, 36c.; Attawaugan XX, 18½c. Hope, 22½c.; Lonsdale, 25c.; Waltham 8-4, 48c.; Waltham 9-4, 55c.

Prints—Are fairly active, and prices are well maintained: Sprague's fancies, 19c.; Garner's, 16½c.; Amoskeag Mourning, 15½c.; Arnold's, 15c.; Pacific, 18c.; American, 17½c.; Amoskeag, 15½c.; Merrimack D, 18c.; Merrimack W, 20c.; Sprague's, 18c.; Waurégan, 15½c.

Brown Drills—Are quiet: Stark, 21½c.; Boott, 21½c.; Winthrop, 17½c.; Amoskeag, 22c.; Laconia, 23c.; Pepperell, 22½c.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

BADLY EUCHRED.—The New Orleans *Picayune*, in answer to a circular inviting Southern card players to a Euchre Congress, confesses "with sorrow, that we have been so badly euchered by the present Federal Congress that we have come to the conclusion that the South is essentially played out." The North holds both black bowers; the knave of clubs in Sumner, and the knave of spades in the hero of Dutch Gap Canal. Besides, it plays a "lone hand." The *Picayune*, therefore, acknowledges the courtesy of the invitation, but desires to "pass," at least on the political part of the play. There is no chance to take a "trick" with people who are so "tricky." However, political pleasantry aside, the South will, doubtless, send players to the Euchre Congress, if the Northern folks will only "deal fair," who can probably hold their own.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON UNEASY.—The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Crescent*, on the 9th inst., writes that the President has become uneasy and anxious to settle matters on terms he would have scouted a few months ago. But he has got his eyes opened to the alarming condition of affairs too late to arrest the terrible march of events. The concessions he is now anxious to make, if made twelve months ago, would have brought the South into Congress and broken the radical party to fragments. But he has only brought the South and himself to the verge of ruin, with apparently no hope of escape. Never did an administration show less foresight.

WHICH WAY WILL THE CAT JUMP?—The Rebel organs in the South very generally insist that the negro, if admitted to the suffrage, will be controlled by the whites, and will vote as his employer bids him. The Detroit *Free Press* furiously argues that if made the majority of voters in the South, under the House bill, they will not only vote as they please, but will "elect their own color to office. Their Governors, State officers, and representatives in Congress will be elected from the freedmen," and "the white people will be made hewers of wood, etc." Where Democratic doctors differ, who shall decide?

THE PARSONS PLAN.—The Parsons-Orr proposition having been unanimously rejected in the Alabama House, whereas the Congressional plan received eight votes, the Montgomery *Mail* "infers that Mr. Parsons' thermometer is in the cool neighborhood of zero." The Mississippi House also rejected the proposition; but passed, by a small majority, resolutions requesting Congress to offer a final plan for the adjustment of State and Federal relations.

HAS STUDIED THE SUBJECT.—The Washington correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* thinks there is no prospect of compromise between the President and Congress. The former is opposed to the Louisiana bill and will veto it, and it is to be hoped he has deeply considered the subject of impeachment, and already taken measures to prevent his own deposition, without at least a show of resistance.

NEBRASKA TO BE A STATE.—The Legislature of Nebraska having, on the 20th inst., complied with the conditions imposed by Congress in assenting to impartial suffrage, the admission of the State will be complete when the President by proclamation announces the receipt of an authentic copy of the act declaring such assent. It will probably reach Washington before the 4th of March.

THE SWORD OF VAN DORN.—Quite a sensation has been occasioned in Mississippi by the receipt of a letter by Governor Humphrey from George D. Greenleaf, of Peoria, Illinois, who informs all whom it may concern that he has the sword of General Earl Van Dorn, and that it can be obtained from him for $500.

A JOHNSON GOING TO RESIGN.—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says that ex-Provisional Governor Johnson has resigned or will resign the office of Collector at the port of Savannah, on account of the difficulty of procuring a confirmation from the Senate.

WORTH TRYING.—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* learns that Governor Worth "has sent a messenger to Washington to employ Reverdy Johnson to make up a case for the Supreme Court to test the power of Congress to reorganize North Carolina."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, February 26.—There is no demand for Flour for shipment, and no disposition on the part of home consumers to purchase more than they want for immediate use; sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at $8@8·75; extras at $9@10·50; Northwestern extra family at $11@12·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@14, the latter rate for high grade; and fancy brands at $14·50@16·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $7@7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and prime lots are in good request, but the transactions are small, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers; sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·70@3; Southern at $3@3·20; and white at $3·15@3·35. Rye may be quoted at $1·33@1·35 ℔ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at a decline of 1c. ℔ bushel; sales of 5000 bushels new yellow at 97c. in store and 99c. afloat. Oats are in better demand, and we advance our quotations 1c. ℔ bushel; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 58@59c. 4000 bushels Canada Barley, to arrive, sold at $1·25; and 1000 bushels Malt at $1·40.

There is less demand for Cloverseed, and prices are unsettled and lower; sales at $8@8·25 ℔ bushel. Timothy ranges from $3·60 to $3·75. Flaxseed is selling at $3·25.

Whisky—The contraband article is in limited demand at $1@1·50, with a downward tendency.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........FEBRUARY 26.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Alonzo C. Austin, Willard, Charleston, Mershon & Clouds.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, Richmond, J. F. Justus.
Schr John Rambo, Horrocks, Washington, do.
Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Boston, Wannemacher, Maxwell & Co.
Schr New Nation, Carll, Salem, A. G. Cattell & Co.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Corson, Quincy Point, via New Castle, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Eureka, Smith, 64 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose. Towed up by tug America.
Barque Thomas Dallett, Smith, 52 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee to John Dallett & Co. Towed up by tug America.

MEMORANDA.

Schrs A. Flanagan, Corson, and John Johnson, McBride, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad previous to 15th inst.
Schr Charles Batchelder, English, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.
Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, hence, remained at Trinidad 15th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, February 25.—Arrived, steamship Wilmington, Spencer, from New Orleans.
Steamship E. B. Souder, Lockwood, from Charleston.
Steamship Juno, Smith, from Wilmington, N. C.
Steamship Saratoga, King, from Richmond.
Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, from Richmond.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, from Boston.
Steamship Dudley Buck, Partridge, from Newbern.
Ship Johann Wilhelm, Landee, from Shields.
Barque Palermo, McCarty, from New Orleans.
Barque Albion, Elsenbrock, from Shields.
Barque John Griffith, Chase, from Nuevitas.
Barque Regia, Larson, from Bordeaux.
Brig Gertrude, Richards, from Rio Janeiro.
Brig Isola, West, from Galveston.
Schr Lord of the Isles, Cummings, from Ragged Island.
Schr Dorado, Eldridge, from San Blas.
Schr E. G. Knight, Whittemore, from Para.
Schr H. S. Boynton, Stubbs, from Savannah.
Schr Albert Thomas, Van Brunt, from St. Marks.
Cleared, ships Young America, Cummings, San Francisco; Protector, Maroni, London; Ferdinand, Dannermann, do.; Rhine, Krommerberg, do.; barques Challenge, Westlake, Sydney, N. S. W.; Libertas, Wischke, Cork, for orders; Harzburg, Wachter, Bremen; brigs Princess Alice, Price, Montevideo; C. Buck, Gott, Arroyo; Aura, King, Zaza; schrs R. F. Stockton, Soper, Washington; Neptune's Bride, Sears, St. Croix; E. Richardson, Thompson, Nuevitas; J. B. Myers, Van Cleaf, Baltimore.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Test Question—What Will President Johnson Do With It?

From the Herald.

Where Jackson stood now doth another stand,
The favored ruler of our favored land;
With heart as pure and patriotism as great,
A second Andrew steers the ship of state.
The end approaches—that sublime event—
The people rallying to their President.

So sings the enthusiastic B. F. French, Commissioner of Public Buildings at Washington, Chief Bouquet Provider for the White House and Poet Laureate of President Johnson. His "great expectations," however, have vanished, like those of the prophet Miller, who foresaw a little too soon

The angel Gabriel with his trumpet come,
The day of judgment and millennium.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming, with his three fearful books—"The Great Tribulation," "The Coming Preparation," and "The Awful Consummation"—is much nearer the mark. The raptures of Mr. French are like those of the excited Frenchman at Niagara Falls:—"Ah! dis is de grand spectackel! Supaarb! Magnifique! By gar! he is a come down first rate!" Moreover, as the hard-fisted democracy were very much scandalized with the gorgeous silver-plated artistocratic coach-and-four of President Van Buren, what will they say of this royal appendage of a poet laureate to President Johnson? The action of the House of Representatives, in refusing any appropriation for this monarchical luxury, will be approved by the people. Shall the glories of the Administration be hawked about in doggerel verses like the healing virtues of "Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's sarsaparilla?" No! We must hold even President Johnson to the line and plummet of the Constitution, and to the diagnosis of old Thad. Stevens and his All-healing Reconstruction Bitters.

Upon this test, how stands "the Second Andrew" of the enraptured Mr. French? It appears that the Blairs, the whole family, from the old man down, advise the President to smother the bill in his pocket; that Mr. Seward advises him to veto it, for reasons best known to himself; and that the Democrats of Congress, taking their cue from Senator Reverdy Johnson, are urging the saving policy of signing the bill. This Maryland Senator, it appears, entertains the impression that if this bill shall finally fail, the incoming Congress will go a step further in parcelling out the lands of Southern white Rebels among the loyal negroes of that distracted section. Old Thad. Stevens is watching his chance. General Fitz John Porter, now in New York, who has no great cause for admiration of the radicals, it is also given out, has written to Senator Johnson highly approving his course in going, as a last resort, for this radical Reconstruction bill. It is rumored, too, that this sagacious Senator, apprehensive of a veto, has been counselling the President to walk lightly over the ground of his objections, lest in stepping too heavily he may spring the impeachment steel trap which lies under them. The prevailing idea seems to be that the President, within a day or two, will send in a moderate veto, so as still to give the two Houses of this Congress an opportunity to pass the bill over his head.

This course, if pursued as a compromise, may answer the purpose of securing the policy of Congress without sacrificing the Executive. In withholding the veto, if resolved upon, till too late to be reversed by this Congress, or in pocketing the bill, a challenge is involved to the incoming Congress, elected upon the precise test of hostility to Mr. Johnson's policy. Some concession, therefore, to the present Congress has become essential to his toleration under the next. If Mr. Johnson, therefore, cannot bring himself to the point of putting the repudiation of his pet policy under his own hand and seal, he can, perhaps, overcome the difficulty by a temperate veto sent up in season, and with the understanding that he wishes to avoid every appearance of any further tactics or strategy to defeat the will of a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress. We think that, with the evidence before him of a two-thirds vote for the bill in each House, his best plan is to put in his objections against it, and then the reasons of Senator Johnson for signing it. This course would not only effect at once the indefinite postponement of the impeachment proceedings of the Judiciary Committee of the House, but it would at once prepare the ruling politicians of the Rebel States for a graceful submission to the law.

Of all the occupants of the White House, Captain John Tyler was the fullest exemplification of "the happy man." He enjoyed it with a keen relish. He threw in his vetoes right and left, and laughed at the wrath of Henry Clay and the rage of John Minor Botts. He could afford to do it, because the Southern States were then all in Congress, and the Whigs had but a scant majority in either House. He had John Jones as his Sancho Panza and the great unbroken Democratic party to back him. Yet Tyler's administration was a parenthesis, Fillmore's ditto; and wherefore? Because Tyler and Fillmore were each a little too fast for another term. But if Mr. Johnson will only get that buzzing fly out of his ear, he may still do better than Tyler or Fillmore, a great deal better. Yielding to and co-operating actively with the plan of Congress, on this Southern question and the negro question, he can bring the great money question into the foreground, and upon that, in an inevitable recasting of parties and party lines, he may win the balance of power in both Houses. Then Mr. B. B. French's immortal lines will come into play; then, like Apollo, he may strike his golden lute or lyre, or his banjo, and sing—

The climax cometh—that sublime event—
The people rallying to their President.

Black Clouds in the Southern Sky.

From the Times.

One reason which led many persons to tolerate the passage of the Reconstruction bill, who disapprove wholly of its principles, was apprehension that the longer the subject is left open the more severe and intolerant will be the terms imposed upon the South. This was urged last year as a reason why the South should accept the Constitutional amendment, but it was scouted by the Southern States; under the advice of their pretended political friends at the North. They were advised by the *World*, and other Democratic journals, not to accept the amendment, and were assured that neither negro suffrage nor any other terms severer than the Constitutional amendment could or would be proposed.

We have seen the result of *that* experiment. The Southern States, with very great unanimity, rejected the amendment, and now they have got that, with universal negro suffrage and partial white disfranchisement, and military government to back them up, as a substitute for it. And Reverdy Johnson, a staunch Democrat and a Southern man, voted for this bill under the apprehension that, if some final action is not now taken, something *still worse* will be forced upon the country and the South.

It may be well enough to state that these apprehensions are not wholly without foundation. It is very well understood that bills are in course of preparation for early introduction into the next Congress, providing for a sweeping confiscation of Rebel property in the Southern States, and for its distribution among the enfranchised slaves, for paying claims of loyal men for property destroyed during the war, and for giving farms to Northern soldiers who will settle in the South. Mr. Stevens has declared his purpose, "God willing and he living," to press such a measure as this upon Congress; and General Banks, in debate, declared himself in favor of such distribution of Southern farms among Northern soldiers as the only effectual mode of reconstructing Southern society. It may safely be assumed that the whole body of radicals in Congress will go for such a measure; and it is confidently expected that the rejection by the South of the new terms now proposed will create a fresh feeling of resentment which will give it popularity and strength throughout the North. The measure itself has elements of attraction for many classes, and is expected to secure the support of the soldiers in a body.

It may be supposed that the Supreme Court will present a final barrier against the ultimate success of such a project. But it must be remembered that *four* members of that Court out of *nine* would now, beyond all doubt endorse such a measure; and that of the *five* who would oppose it, one if not two will probably never again sit on the bench in consequence of extreme age and illness. A law was passed, moreover, at the last session, which declares that in case of the death of a Supreme Court Judge, the vacancy shall not be filled until the whole number of Judges shall have been reduced by death or otherwise to *seven*. The chances are, therefore, that within the next year the Supreme Court of the United States will be as thoroughly in the hands of the radicals as Congress is.

Senator Johnson's misgivings, therefore, would seem to have a very substantial foundation in the probabilities of the future.

The Expected Veto.

From the Tribune.

Washington advices concur in anticipating a veto of the Reconstruction bill. It is expected to be sent in to-morrow.

We can regard this veto no otherwise than as a very grave mistake and a national misfortune; and hopeless as may be the task, we cannot refrain from showing why this bill should *not* be vetoed.

Let us begin by admitting that the terms of reconstruction proposed in the bill are harsher than we wish they were—as they are harsher than they would have been had not the Democratic minority of the House chosen to follow the lead of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. They knew—for he frankly avowed—that his object was to make the bill harsher; yet they saw fit to unite with a minority of the Republicans in voting down the Blaine-Sherman proposition, after it had passed the Senate by 29 to 10—every Republican Senator voting for it. The Democrats so voted as to compel the majority of the Republicans to accept such a plan of reconstruction as was satisfactory to Mr. Stevens, or none at all. The fact that a majority of the Republicans are at heart with Blaine and Sherman, and not with Stevens, is one to be regarded in acting on the main question.

As to the military provisions of the bill now before the President, it must be considered that they amount in substance to this—The President is clothed with power to maintain order and protect loyal men from outrage and murder in the South. The President is to select the commandants of the several districts; he is to instruct them in their duties; he is to supervise their official actions, and to revise their judgments. What chance is there of wrong and oppression?

Are not these provisions needed? Read Mr. Pike's report on the murder of the three Union soldiers on the Savannah river, the escape of these murderers from justice through a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Hall, of Delaware, and the general satisfaction with which their return was greeted by their ex-Rebel neighbors. Is it possible that any man who calls himself a Unionist will say that the punishment of such murders can safely or should be left to the local authorities of the South? And, if not, who can say that the military provisions of the Reconstruction bill are unneeded or too stringent?

Again: No one will contend that no negroes have been killed since the surrender of the Rebel armies. We know that negroes have here killed whites, and have been punished therefor, as was right. We know that whites have killed many negroes, and have *not* been punished. Weeks ago, we asked any one to point us to a single instance wherein the ex-Rebel slayer of a negro had been arrested, tried, convicted, and punished by the local authorities at the South. The answer is blank silence. The fact is virtually conceded that the ex-Rebel whites at the South will not—at all events, *do* not—punish the assassins of Union soldiers or of negroes.

Need we argue that those assassins *must* and *will* be punished, even though it should be necessary to this end that judges should be hurled from the bench and consigned to the dungeon? If there is anything on which the loyal heart of the country is fixed, it is that there shall be law and order at the South, and that the Rebel assassins of loyal men shall be punished. And, if you do not object to this, why object to the military features of the Reconstruction bill? They are essentially provisional—transitory—transitional. Who need dread their operation?

"There's none ever feared that the truth should be told,
But they whom the truth would indict."

Now as to Reconstruction:—Will those who are advising the President to veto this bill tell him what is to be gained by "the South" from such a veto? We ask a practical question, and desire a practical answer. If this were the beginning of a controversy, it might be well to veto by way of taking an appeal from Congress to the people. But the appeal *has been* taken; it was fairly, boldly made by the President a year ago, and the verdict is overwhelmingly against him. It cannot be mistaken, nor argued down. The people have decided that the terms of reconstruction shall be settled by their representatives in Congress. If it was right to make the appeal, how can it be wrong to abide the decision?

The XLth Congress is already chosen—in so far at least, that its political character is fully decided. It is notorious that the next Congress will be quite as radical as that which closes with this week. Evidently, nothing is to be gained for "the South" by delay.

Look, now, at the fifth and sixth sections of the bill, and note that they recognize and legalize the existing State Governments at the South—recognize them, indeed, as "provisional only;" but who ever contended that they were more? We claim that this act legalizes all that has been or may be done by those governments, except that which Congress may expressly overrule. Is this nothing?

As for the residue of these sections, it is almost wholly promissory or permissive in its character—that is, it authorizes "the South" to reconstruct herself in a certain way, but commands nothing, compels nothing. If "the South" does not choose to accept the proffered conditions, she declines them, and remains as she is. Why deny her a chance to say whether she will or will not be so reconstructed?

The exclusions and disfranchisements stipulated are, in the nature of things, temporary. They are sure to be remitted whenever we shall have fully returned to order and peace. And you cannot destroy the natural weight and influence of able and wise men by prescribing that they shall neither vote or hold office. You are quite likely to increase them. A law prescribing that an ounce shall outweigh a pound would not avail.

Profoundly believing that the President's approval of this bill would be a great step towards the restoration of our country to harmony and true peace, we cannot quite forego the hope that he will sign it. And we will thank any one who has his ear to remind him of this anecdote:—

When Mr. Douglas had canvassed Illinois against Lincoln in 1858, and won his re-election as United States Senator, he came on to Washington, and, like a good Democrat, called on the head of his party, President Buchanan. After mutual greetings had passed, the President was the first to broach the all-absorbing topic:—"Mr. Douglas, what can we do with this distracting Kansas-Lecompton question?" "Why, Mr. President," responded the Little Giant, "I can imagine that we should have some trouble with that matter up at the Capitol; but I don't see why you should have any. For the Constitution says, 'Congress shall make all needful regulations respecting the Territories;' but it says nothing about the President's making any."

Surely, when the people have decided a matter on appeal, and have affirmed the judgment of Congress, the President may justly feel discharged from further responsibility.

—THE New York *Herald*, of yesterday, speaking of the great Paris Exposition of 1867, says:—

"To an exhibition so unique as this is intended to be, every nation should contribute articles really interesting and instructive. The objects usually displayed at international affairs of this kind may be seen to equal advantage in store windows, galleries of art, and machine shops. Something more characteristic ought to be selected. Let John Bull send over an Irish cabin complete, with its walls of whitewashed clay, its scanty, smoky peat fire, and a few peasants dying of slow starvation. Prussia is good for a fine collection of needle-guns. Austria could create a sensation by exhibiting her plans for the future. Italy should contribute a model of Venice. As to the United States, about whose department we are especially concerned, there is an embarrassment of curiosities. The comfortable home of an emigrant, who fled from poverty in the Old World to find plenty in the New, would not be devoid of interest. A picture of a President who refuses to coincide with the popular will, or a tableau of Congress during an exciting debate, when the word 'liar' is freely used, would give Europeans a fine idea of the beauties of republican government. There is not room in Paris for the Mammoth Cave, and Niagara Falls could not be safely transported across the ocean; but a few caged specimens of the untamed Southerner, subjugated but not conquered, beaten during the Rebellion, but still furious for State rights, and eloquent over State wrongs, would do as well to convince the world of the grandeur of our institutions. No foreign museum contains anything so remarkable as Secretary McCulloch's views on finance; Dr. Cheever's theory that the negroes all go to Heaven and the whites to Hades; Mr. Greeley's plan for the business management of a newspaper, or Congressman Raymond's formula for being upon both sides of the question at the same time. Napoleon is doing wonders for his exhibition in the way of building and ornamentation; but unless there is some such deviation from the usual routine as we propose, the display at the Paris Exhibition will be rivalled, if not surpassed, by that of the shop fronts on Broadway fater all."

Coughs,
Colds,
Consumption,
Asthma, Bronchitis,
&c., can be cured by using
DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remarks, READ AND REFLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

DR. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

DR. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. E. THOMAS,
136 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10‡ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,
No. 49 South THIRD Street
AND
No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

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McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET

MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

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No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
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ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
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TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS,
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATTINGS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS, Etc. Etc.,
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. TOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,

Will open this morning, from the great Auction Sale, 100 pieces of Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·12, and $1·25; fifty pieces of Ingrains at 40, 45, and 50c.; fifty pieces of English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, at only $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; Window Shades, $1 to $8; Williamsville Muslin, 28c; Table Linens, 40c. to $1·50.; Blankets selling at cost; Flannels, 37 to 87c.; Red Check Matting, 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR ETC

THE LARGEST VARIETY
AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S.
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22‡

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
(Late Fahy & Bro.),
No. 31 North THIRD Street.
City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,
(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LOST OR DESTROYED—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY, No. 1494, in name of JAY COOKE & Co., for twenty-eight shares, dated June 7, 1862, having been lost or destroyed, application has been made to the Company for its renewal.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. 2 22fust

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM W. SMITH, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAPIO SEWELL, Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM W. SMITH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. AMOS J. KELLY,
2 21 thstu5t Auditor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
Great Reduction in Prices.
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
CASH PRINCIPLE.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON.

Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 1 1m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE,
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 11‡p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16‡

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26‡

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their CHOICE STOCK OF SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26‡

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1‡ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
11 8‡ Three doors above Walnut.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.

Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S PATENT
ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.
ALWAYS DRY.

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.
No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth2m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angeles, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:
WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of the grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are highly recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

PATTERSON & BOULTON,
No. 130 WALNUT Street,
Sole Agents for the State of Pennsylvania.

Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandy.
Heidsieck & Co. Champagne Wines.
Ernest Lausseure Burgundy Wines.
Importers of "Harp" Gin, Jamaica Rum, Sherry Wines, Burgundy Ports, and London Porter and Ale. 2 19 tuthstm

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27‡rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11‡ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21‡ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30‡

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS.
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1‡ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 23 3m CORNER OF RACE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

SELF-CULTURE.

AN ESSAY READ BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LAST EVENING.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Last evening the regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at their rooms, on Chesnut street, above Twelfth. The President, Mr. P. B. Simons, occupied the chair. After the reading of the minutes was concluded, the Rev. John Moore read an essay on "Self-Culture." On being introduced, Mr. Moore spoke as follows:—

There is an important sense in which every educated man may be said to be self-educated. He may have been surrounded with all possible facilities for cultivating his mind and acquiring knowledge, but the work never would have been done, had he not applied his own mind to laborious study. The mere possession of advantages will never educate a man without labor on his own part. There are those who have been sent to the best institutions of learning, where they were surrounded with libraries and the ablest instructors, and at the same time they are far from being educated in the true sense; for the good reason that, after others did all they could to educate them, they made no special effort to improve themselves. They are ciphers in the world, and always will be. It is related of Groteste, an old Bishop of Lincoln, possessing great influence in his day, that he was once asked by his stupid and idle brother to make a great man of him. "Brother," replied the Bishop, "if your plough is broken, I'll pay for the mending of it; or, if your ox should die, I'll buy you another; but I cannot make a great man of you; a ploughman I found you, and I fear a ploughman I must leave you."

We sometimes speak of persons having completed their education. Suppose they have enjoyed all the advantages that could be afforded, and they took great pains to improve them, still they must continue to cultivate their minds if they would be or do much in the world. They must carry on the work of self-culture, without being favored with the usual privileges which surround those who are going through what is popularly called a course of education. What is commonly called education is in fact only the beginning or foundation of the work which should be carried forward in after life. The celebrated Dr. Rush, of this city, having once heard a physician allude to the fact of having completed his education at a certain time, very aptly remarked that he had not completed his yet, though quite advanced in life, and expected to continue it till his death. Some who gave the highest promise in the early part of life, and made rapid improvement in their school studies, but neglected after leaving school or college to cultivate their minds as they should, amounted to very little; while others, less promising, and making less progress at first, became eminent, and made their mark in the world, because they continued to apply their minds to study and to improve constantly. The enjoyment of early advantages for mental culture should, of course, be highly prized; but whoever would be permanently benefited by them must carry on a course of self-culture after he has entered upon the active duties of life.

There is a large class of persons who have not been favored with superior, and, in many cases ordinary, advantages of education. They see and feel their defects, and have some desire to repair them. They never expect to be able to attend any institution of learning; their time is very much occupied in mechanical, commercial, or other kinds of business, which require a great deal of their time and energy. But the case of such is by no means hopeless so far as self-culture is concerned. They can do something, and even much, in such a work—none should despair.

In order to success in this direction there must first be a real determination to improve, and such a determination as cannot be shaken by difficulties. While I do not fully endorse the maxim that "Where there is a will there is a way," I do believe there is tremendous power in an iron will.

Closely allied to this is another requisite—namely, that of self-reliance. While there is a degree of reliance that we should place on the help of others, yet our main reliance must be on ourselves. If our powers are called out, no one else can do it for us; we alone can do it. There is a famous speech recorded of an old Norseman, which, though short, expresses much:—"I believe neither in idols nor demons; I put my sole trust in my own strength of body and soul." On the crest of an ancient pickaxe stood the following expressive motto:—"Either I will find a way or make one." That famous educator of youth, Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, aimed to call out this quality in his pupils, and always appreciated it most highly, even when not accompanied with brilliancy. Said he:—"I would far rather send a boy to Van Dieman's Land, where he must work for his bread, than send him to Oxford to live in luxury, without any desire in his mind to avail himself of its advantages."

On another occasion he remarked:—"If there be any one thing on earth which is truly admirable, it is to see God's wisdom blessing an inferiority of natural powers, when they have been honestly, truly, and zealously cultivated;" and in speaking of a pupil of this character he said, "I would stand to that man hat in hand." Once when teaching a dull boy, he spoke somewhat sharply to him, on which the pupil looked up in his face and said, "Why do you speak angrily? *Indeed*, I am doing the best I can." Years afterwards, Arnold told the story to his children, and added, "I never felt so much in my life; that look and speech I have never forgotten." If those who are engaged in the active business of life relied more upon themselves, and did the best they could, how much vastly higher would be the tone of thought and intelligence! Such self-reliance is inventive, and will be attended with improvement under any circumstances.

In prosecuting the work of self-culture, we should regard books as an important means and source of strengthening and improving the mind. These contain the best thoughts of the best minds, and at the present day, however limited a person's means may be, if he is really in earnest, he can have access to some of the best authors. It should be borne in mind that it is not the number of books read that conduces to our improvement so much as the character of them and the manner in which they are perused. A few good books, thoroughly perused, contribute vastly more to our improvement than many hastily read. We should aim to make what we read our own—by digesting it, by thinking, and thus we not only acquire knowledge, but mental power. Milton says that "a good book is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." That life-blood can only be assimilated to our life by thinking.

I cannot better express what I have to say further on this point than in the language of an eminent American writer:—"In the best books great men talk to us, with us, and give us the most precious thoughts. Books are the voices of the distant and the dead. Books are the true levellers. They give to all who will faithfully use them the society and the presence of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am—no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling. If learned men and poets will enter and take up their abode under my roof; if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakespeare open to me the worlds of imagination, and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called "the best society in the place where I live."

But it is not by the reading and study of books alone that we are to improve ourselves. We should be thoughtful observers of men and things, we should keep our eyes and ears open, not in the spirit of idle curiosity, but with thought, and thus be assimilating more or less intellectual food every day. We sometimes meet with men who have comparatively little knowledge of books, but at the same time have a great deal of sound common sense, and display a sound judgment on subjects pertaining to men and things as they exist in the world around them. They are close and thoughtful observers.

Much can be done in the way of self-culture by properly attending to the work or business in which we are engaged. There is a great difference between a man doing any kind of work as a sort of automaton or machine, and doing it as a thinking being. There is a difference between a mechanic performing his work by mere imitation, and doing it by understanding the principle on which it should be done. The one does not think, and the other does. A young man once applied to Thomas Carlyle for advice as to the book he was to read, and received the following reply:—"It is not by books alone, nor by books chiefly, that a man becomes in all parts a man. Study to do faithfully whatsoever thing in your actual situation, there and now, you find either expressly or tacitly laid to your charge; that is your post; stand to it like a true soldier. A man perfects himself by work much more than by reading. They are a growing kind of men that can wisely combine the two things—wisely, valiantly can do what is laid to them in their present sphere, and prepare themselves withal for doing other, wider things, if such lie before them."

This class of workers have brought to light some of the most important inventions and discoveries. Hugh Miller made some of his most valuable geological discoveries while laboring for years in a stone quarry. That quarry was to him a school, because he was in a state of mind to make it such. His eye was always *charged with thought*. We have all read the story of Franklin, which so forcibly illustrates this point. While employed in a candle factory and printing office, he not only found time to read books, but he was constantly educating himself in those places, and there acquired those habits of mind which led to the discoveries that filled the world with his fame. Now Boston, the American Athens, is proud to have been his birthplace, and Philadelphia is probably no less proud that he was her son by adoption. When he made the discovery of the identity of lightning with electricity, it was sneered at, and people asked "Of what use is it?" His apt reply was, "What is the use of a child? It may become a man." He thought, and they did not. I need not state what the child has since become.

So far as the work of self-culture in general is concerned, no one should be discouraged. Numerous examples are before us, showing what can be done under unfavorable circumstances. Though all are not able to become eminent, or equal to most persons whose histories are referred to by way of illustration and encouragement, yet all may do something, and much more than they may at first anticipate.

William Chambers, of Scotland, the well-known author and publisher, in an address delivered before an assembly of young men in Edinburgh, thus speaks of his own early struggles and beginnings for their encouragement:—"I stand before you a self-educated man. My education was that which is supplied at the humble parish schools of Scotland, and it was only when I went to Edinburgh, a poor boy, that I devoted my evenings, after the labors of the day, to the cultivation of that intellect which the Almighty has given to me. From 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 or 10 o'clock at night was I at my business as a bookseller's apprentice, and it was only during hours after these, stolen from sleep, that I could devote myself to study. I assure you that I did not read novels; my attention was devoted to physical science and other useful matters. During that period I taught myself French. I look back to those times with great pleasure, and am almost sorry I have not to go through the same troubles again. I reaped more pleasure when I had not sixpence in my pocket, studying in a garret in Edinburgh, than now I find when sitting amidst all elegancies and comforts of a palace." The late and lamented President Lincoln was a striking example of how much a man can do towards educating himself in the midst of great difficulties.

None should conclude that it is too late to improve, though lost time is gone forever. Sir Henry Spelman did not begin the study of science until he was between fifty and sixty years of age. Franklin was fifty before he entered upon the study of natural philosophy. Dryden and Scott were not known as authors until each was in his fortieth year. Dr. Arnold learned German at an advanced age for the purpose of reading "Neighbur" in the original. James Watt, when at forty, while working at his trade as an instrument maker in Glasgow, learned French, German, and Italian, to enable himself to peruse the valuable works on mechanical philosophy in those languages. Robert Hall was once found lying upon the floor racked with pain, learning Italian in his old age, to enable him to judge of the parallel drawn by Macaulay between Milton and Dante. I might adduce hundreds of other instances, showing that it is never too late to learn.

I conclude by remarking that we should make self-culture a matter of conscience. We are responsible agents, and as such God has given us certain faculties, which we are under moral obligation to cultivate according to our time and opportunities. We should aim to improve ourselves in accordance with the principles and spirit of Christianity. In this way the heart as well as the intellect will be cultivated, and we shall not only be educating ourselves to be more happy and useful in time, but be preparing ourselves for an eternal state of bliss and glory in the future world. We should aim to be men—high-toned, cultivated men. Our obligation to be such is increased by the fact that in the course of Providence we are citizens of this noble republic.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Essay, which was well received by the audience, the question, "How can devotional meetings be made most interesting and profitable, especially to unconverted young men?" was brought before the meeting for discussion, and was engaged in by Peter B. Simons, Esq., Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. Thissel, and other members of the institution.

The Association is rapidly advancing in numbers, and the influence exerted by it has been felt among many of the young men of this city. The reading-room is open at all hours of the day and evening to the use of young men. It embraces about three thousand volumes.

REPORT OF THE OLD MAN'S HOME.—The Managers of the Old Man's Home have just issued their first annual report. Since last May the Managers have devoted the property on Powelton avenue and Thirty-ninth street for the use of those whose welfare they have at heart, having purchased it on favorable terms. The house now contains fifteen inmates, and will accommodate from twenty-five to thirty when they have the ability to provide for so many.

The following are the names of the Managers:—Mrs. John S. Henry, Mrs. Roberts Vaux, Miss Phebe A. Attwood, Miss Mary H. Boyles, Mrs. E. C. Prosser, Mrs. A. B. Kingsland, Mrs. Henry C. Gibson, Mrs. Henry D. Steever, Mrs. John Sibley, Mrs. J. C. Miller, Mrs. Judge Allison, Mrs. John R. Latimer, Mrs. F. W. Grayson, Mrs. E. S. Cameron, Mrs. B. Williams, Miss Fawcett, Mrs. Huddy, Mrs. Keen, Miss T. B. Henry.

The contributions of the benevolent are solicited in aid of this enterprise.

THE GAS TAX.—The question of the legality of the tax upon gas paid by the city, is the subject of an argument before the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

The tax was claimed by Collector Diehl and paid by the Trustees of the Gas Works under protest. The amount involved in the present controversy (for September, October, November, and December of 1862) is $19,202·14. The counsel for the city contend that the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing a tax on gas did not apply to gas manufactured and used by the municipal corporation for public lamps, under the corporate duty to light the public highways of the city; that the gas in question was manufactured by the city "not for sale, but for their own use and consumption."

CULVERTS WANTING REPAIRS.—During the past few weeks a large number of culverts have given away in various parts of the city, and some of them are dangerous to travel. Notice has been given of the following as needing immediate attention:—Beach street, above Willow; Parrish street, between Tenth and Eleventh; Coates street, above Beach; Third and Buttonwood streets, and at Columbia avenue; Front and Dauphin streets; Emerald and Dauphin streets; Canal street, above Girard avenue; and at Sixth and Thompson streets. The bridge across Gunner's run, at Somerset street, is reported as being in a very dangerous condition, and unfit for travel.

INVESTIGATION INTO STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—There will be a public meeting of the Franklin Institute on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, for the purpose of discussing the best means for preventing steam boiler explosions, a subject of great interest. The invitation is general, and there should be a good attendance of scientific men, of experts in engineering, and of skilful mechanics.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon Joseph Rhoads, engineer in the stove foundry of Messrs. Abbott & Noble, in Brown street, above Fourth, was instantly killed. No one saw the accident at the time, but it is supposed that he was attempting to throw off a belt connected with the machinery, when his arm was caught in a cog-wheel. The deceased resided at No. 1047 Sarah street. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

COURSE OF ACTION OF HOUSE PAINTERS.—A meeting of the employing house painters was held last evening at the Wetherill House, Sansom street. The meeting was largely attended, and a resolution was adopted that they would resist the demand of the journeyman painters "to quit work at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoons, and at the same time claim pay for a full day's work."

VIOLATING THE REVENUE LAW.—A verdict for the penalty of fifty dollars for not affixing a stamp to a receipt was obtained in the United States District Court yesterday against Michael H. Carson, the first case of the kind tried in this District.

RESULTS OF PLAYING WITH FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon a child, named Sarah Lukens, was badly burned about the arms and face, while playing with fire at her parents' house, in Federal street, above Ninth. She was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.—A man was arrested at Broad and Vine streets last evening, with a box containing a dead infant in his possession. He was locked up in the Ninth Ward Station House. The Coroner was notified.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	6'38	MOON RISES	0'18
SUN SETS	5'49	HIGH WATER	7'01

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour rom the above.

MOON'S PHASES.

		PHILADELPHIA.	WASHINGTON.
	D.	H.M.	H.M.
New Moon	4	1'15 ev.	1'08 ev.
First Quarter	11	8'39 ev.	8 32 ev.
Full Moon	18	2'40 ev.	2'33 ev.
Last Quarter	26	6'31 mo.	6'24 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
EDMUND A. SOUDER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
GEORGE L. BUZBY,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cella	London	New York	Feb. 2
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 5
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 5
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
England	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 7
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 8
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
FOR EUROPE.			
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
China	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 2
Mississippi	New York	Havre	Mar. 2
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 2
Cella	New York	London	Mar. 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Mar. 7
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 9
FOR CALIFORNIA, NEW ORLEANS, ETC.			
Corsica	New York	Havana	Feb. 25
Alabama	New York	Vera Cruz	Feb. 25
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 1
H. Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 11
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, Trinidad de Cuba, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Little Rock, Richmond, Baltimore, Baugh & Sons.
Schr W. B. McShain, Christy, Annapolis, Tyler & Co.
Schr M. Powell, Fenton, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Charles Hill, Cheeseman, New Haven, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Savannah, do.
Schr Mary H. Westcott, Westcott, Washington, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, Richmond, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Clyde, Gage, Providence, J. R. White.
Schr John Beatty, Henderson, Pawtucket, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Reading Railroad, No. 42, Rodan, Washington, Captain.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Isaac Baker, Purvere, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Clouds.
Schr Alliance, Norton, from Alexandria, with mdse. to captain.
Schr J. W. Whilden, Bowen, from New York, with mdse. to D. S. Brown & Co.
Schr C. Woolsey, Parker, from New York, with mdse. to D. Cooper.
Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Richards, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr T. B. McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 days from Smyrna, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, hence, was seen 20th inst., 25 miles from the Moro, bound into Havana.
Barque Blomidon, Cowan, hence for Hamburg, passed Deal 10th inst.
Barque American Lloyds, Park, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 18th inst.
Brig John McCrystal, Barnes, for Philadelphia, at Mayaguez, P. R., 7th inst.
Brig Moses Day, Loud, for Philadelphia, at Rotterdam 6th inst.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 18th inst.
Schr Maggie Vandusen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Mayaguez, P. R., 1st inst.
Schr Montezuma, Law, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 22d inst.
Schr Jane F. Durfee, Huntley, for Philadelphia, at Fortress Monroe 23d inst.
Schr J. S. & L. C. Adams, Adams, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr J. A. Parsons, Sharp, and S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 22d inst.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 22d inst.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW YORK.........Saturday, March 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER.........Wednesday, March 6
CITY OF ANTWERP (new).........Saturday, March 9
CITY OF BOSTON.........Saturday, March 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........Saturday, March 23

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
87¼

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILAdelphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1¼

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1¼ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS

OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,
BRUISES,
LAMENESS,
SORENESS,
SPRAINS,
SORE THROAT,
TOOTHACHE,
EARACHE,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM,
LUMBAGO,
PILES,
BOILS,
STINGS,
SORE EYES,
BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
NOSE,
STOMACH,
CORNS,
ULCERS,
OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.........50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.........$1·00
Quarts in bottle.........$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.........$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.........$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.........$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths¼

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8¼

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14¼

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22¼] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

T. STEWART BROWN,

SUCCESSOR TO
BROWN & MAGEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
BAGS, Etc.,
Suitable for European Travel.
S. E. corner of FOURTH and CHESNUT Streets,
Formerly at No. 708 Chesnut street. 2 19¼

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beaut Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

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91 Nos. 126 and 2128 CHESNUT S

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 2¼] ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24¼

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6¼ No. 103 JONES Alley.

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 7 2

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

KIMBALL & CO.,
No 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 10¼ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.........Directress
LAST WEEK OF THIS
POPULAR TROUPE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 26,
BENEFIT OF
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.
Last time of Flotow's Opera,
MARTHA,
with Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Seguin, Peaks, Miss C. Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, in the cast.
To-morrow Evening, last time of
FRA DIAVOLO.
FRA DIAVOLO.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS.
SECOND WEEK
AND POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
who, during the past six nights, has achieved a most
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
To commence with the Spectacular Drama in three acts, entitled
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mathilde.........
Henri St. Aime....} ....Miss HELEN WESTERN
Hamet.........
Mohammed.........Mr. J. A. HERNE
To be followed by the Musical Burletta of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs.........Miss HELEN WESTERN
To conclude with the
POST OF HONOR.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 27,
BENEFIT MATINEE TO
MR. ALFRED ROBERTS.
See extra advertisement elsewhere.
MONDAY EVENING, March 4,
MISS KATE REYNOLDS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 27,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 27,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 27,
GRAND BENEFIT MATINEE,
GRAND BENEFIT MATINEE,
GRAND BENEFIT MATINEE,
GRAND BENEFIT MATINEE,
GRAND BENEFIT MATINEE,
tendered to the Door-keeper of the Theatre,
MR. ALFRED ROBERTS.
MR. ALFRED ROBERTS.
MR. ALFRED ROBERTS.
On this occasion
MISS HELEN WESTERN
MISS HELEN WESTERN
MISS HELEN WESTERN
MISS HELEN WESTERN
will make her only Matinee appearance as
THISBE,
in the beautiful Drama, in 4 acts, entitled
THE ACTRESS OF PADUA.
Notwithstanding the extra attraction the price of
ADMISSION WILL BE 30 CENTS
TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
CHILDREN 25 CENTS.
Doors open at 1'15; Curtain rises at 2'15.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
ENGAGED FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
TUESDAY, the great Comedy, in five acts, of
WILD OATS.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as.........ROVER
A SPLENDID CAST.
Sir George, W. H. Bailey. Dory. C. Walcott.
Ephraim, Chapman. Sim, Owen Fawcett.
Harry, Chester. Lady Amaranth, Miss Graham.
Janes, Miss Germon. Amelia, Mrs. Breisford.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
William (with songs).........Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
A specialty triumphant in both hemispheres.
Wednesday, romantic spectacle, The Scalp Hunters

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, February 25,
and every night till further notice, will be presented the great play of
"OURS,"
WITH NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES,
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF TROOPS,
A FULL AND EFFICIENT CAST, AND
Mrs. JOHN DREW as.........MARY NETLEY
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF Mrs. JOHN DREW.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

CLASSICAL MATINEE.
CHARLES H. JARVIS,
announces his
THIRD MATINEE
OF THE SERIES OF 1866-67,
IN THE FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, February 28,
COMMENCING AT 4 O'CLOCK.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. [2 25 3t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

VENUS.—THIS SUPERB PAINTING BY VERON FLETCHER, now on exhibition at the PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street. [2 25 6t*

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offered at the old-established stand,
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT IMPERIAL

JAPANESE TROUPE,

JUST ARRIVED FROM CALIFORNIA.

The first Japanese artistes ever permitted to leave Japan.

THOMAS MAGUIRE AND PROFESSOR RISLEY,

Managers and Proprietors.

Professor Risley has the honor to inform the public of the United States of America that the very moment the Japanese Government permitted their subjects, after a prohibition of

TWO HUNDRED YEARS,

To leave their native country, he availed himself of the opportunity, engaging the entire company of the

GRAND IMPERIAL TROUPE

To visit the United States and Europe, after giving bonds in the sum of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

For their safe return to Japan, and a like amount of

$100,000 IN CASH

For the payment of their salaries, assisted by the gentlemen associated with him.

This Troupe contains the most celebrated of all the Extraordinary Performers, Male and Female.

ACROBATS,
TOP SPINNERS,
BALANCERS,
POETRY OF MOTION,
BUTTERFLYING,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

And the Damios' favorite, the greatest former in the world.

HAMAI KARI SADAKITCHI,

And his beautiful and most wonderful son,

ALL RIGHT.

This the Managers have only been enabled to accomplish with infinite trouble, first, in overcoming their prejudices against leaving their own country, and second, in giving bonds in the sum of

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Above mentioned.

This Troupe has appeared before his Imperial Majesty

THE TYCOON OF JAPAN.

Also, the United States Ministers, the British Ministers, Foreign Plenipotentiaries, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Officers, Naval, Military, and Civil, and the elite of society in the foreign settlement of

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

After performing for sixty different representations at

MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IN SAN FRANCISCO,

The unanimous verdict of the press and inhabitants of that great city yielded to this troupe the palm of being the most unprecedented performers ever yet seen in this country.

Due notice will be given of their first appearance at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PHILADELPHIA

Which has been engaged for that purpose. [1t

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE

AT
GOULD & CO.'S
FURNITURE DEPOTS,
N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS
AND
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness, all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 10 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1867.

Imaginary Lions in the Way.

CONSERVATISM, like the slothful man of the Book of Proverbs, always says, "There is a lion without; I shall be slain in the streets." But when Progress has dragged her into the streets there is no lion there, and Conservatism follows on unharmed.

We can all remember when it was assumed as an altogether incontrovertible truth, that the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves of the South would be the signal for their general uprising, to engage in the pleasant pastime of cutting their former masters' throats. This was a view of the subject always insisted upon by those especially interested in never having the experiment of emancipation fairly tried. And so persistently was it maintained that, probably, the mass even of anti-slavery people came to adopt it, and really thought that immediate emancipation, if ever attempted, would result in some remendous convulsion.

Time passed on, and slavery was abolished in a day—immediately and unconditionally. And although the nation was at the time convulsed with war, and a rising on the part of the slaves would have met the moral sanction of the civilized world, yet not a single deed of violence was committed. There was no lion in the streets, after all.

A similar experience, at least in its preliminary stages, we have passed through in regard to allowing the blacks to exercise the right of the elective franchise. This has been a very big and fierce lion in the eyes of conservatives. Negro suffrage was a thing not to be thought of. The most terrible results were sure to attend the attempt to put it in practice.

Well, yesterday there was an election in Georgetown, a real democratic, republican election, in which *all* the people, without distinction of race or color, participated. Where was the lion? He was not to be found. The polls were quiet and orderly. The election was admirably conducted, and the result was the first fair expression of the popular will which has ever been had in Georgetown. One great fact of this kind is worth a whole volume of theorizing. It shows that republican institutions are adapted not merely to the few, but to the many—to the masses.

Again, such a fact as this gives a new meaning to the expression "the people." The result of yesterday's election in Georgetown shows that what has hitherto been called the people in that city was merely a *minority* of the true people. So it will be found all over the South when the people, and not a mere fraction of them, shall be allowed to speak.

The Benefits of Life Insurance.

THE subject of life insurance needs only to be understood to command the attention of people of all classes and conditions in life. Although it is rapidly gaining ground, the masses of the people, unfortunately for themselves, have not as yet participated in its advantages to any considerable extent. Without doubt, this arises in some measure from the fact that it generally requires more time and trouble to persuade a working man to take out a policy for $500 than it does to obtain from a merchant or capitalist an insurance of $10,000 or $20,000. As large insurances pay the agents of the different companies much better than small ones, they very naturally neglect the latter for the sake of securing the former.

As every man and woman must die, a policy upon the life of any one is a positive agreement to pay the amount provided for. The whole system is based upon natural laws; while, on the contrary, fire and marine insurance is founded on a calculation of chances, on a contingency which may never happen. The one is uncertain, the other is certain. The "expectation" of life, or its average duration, at any and every age, is determined with almost mathematical certainty; and when the business is conducted upon scientific principles, and the funds invested in such secure manner as the law requires in all cases of trust-funds, no other financial transaction can be safer or surer. Nor is there any way in which small sums can be invested with so much advantage. A life-insurance company is the best provident institution or savings bank that was ever devised. The merest pittance can thus be made available to those who are dependent upon one for support; and when a man with a large family, and a salary so moderate that it barely suffices for making both ends meet at the end of the year, is suddenly called to the other world in the very prime of life, the pittance thus invested will realize his loved ones a hundred, aye, even a thousand fold. The laboring man, clerk, or small merchant who is an habitual smoker, or who indulges in the more reprehensible practice of "chewing," by denying himself these doubtful luxuries, can secure with the money thus saved a policy on his life, the proceeds of which will rear a barrier between his wife and little ones and the troubles and sufferings which fall to the lot of those who are at once fatherless and penniless. It is then that the smallest sum is a Godsend, and with the smallest sum hunger can be driven from the door and anguish from the heart. For $800 or $1000 a widow can stock a small store; can furnish a boarding-house, paying her first quarter's rent in advance; can rent a small farm, if she have sturdy boys to help her till it; in truth, can do a score of things that will place her feet upon the rock of independence, and pave for her and her dependent family a way to competence.

Life insurance companies on the joint-stock principle have existed in Europe for over a century, and one such has been in active operation in this city for more than fifty years. But the strictly mutual companies did not come into existence in the United States until about twenty-five years ago. Since then their success has far surpassed the most sanguine expectations. Moreover, during that period, so many valuable improvements in the terms of payment and in the kinds of insurance have been developed, that nothing further would now seem necessary.

The various kinds of policies now in use are thus enumerated:—1. "The ordinary whole-life policy," upon which the premiums are paid during the life of the insured, or until the dividends are equal to the premiums, which is the case in some Companies. 2. "Whole-life policies upon the five and ten-year plan of payment." In these the premiums are all paid within five and ten years; and after the lapse of that period a cash income is secured during the remaining years of life, and the amount of the insurance at death. 3. "Ordinary endowment policies," upon which the premium is payable until the endowment falls due, or until death, if it should occur before the time specified. 4. "Endowment policies upon the five and ten-year plan of payment." An endowment policy is a double contract. The insurance is payable at a fixed time—say at fifty, fifty-five, or sixty years of age—or at death, if it sooner occur. Such a policy adds to the advantages of an "ordinary whole-life policy," security against misfortune in the later years of life.

Policies for large or small amounts are granted to all applicants in good health, and the same kind of insurance is sold upon the same terms to all. At twenty-five years of age an ordinary life insurance for $500 will cost less that twenty cents per week; at thirty, it will cost less than twenty-three cents per week; at thirty-five, twenty-six and a half cents per week; and at forty, less than thirty cents per week; while larger or smaller amounts can be obtained in precisely the same proportion. The payment of the premiums varies according to the company, some requiring the whole amount in cash, others accepting a portion of it in credit.

Such is a brief exposition of the leading principles of life insurance, and of the benefits arising therefrom. To commend the subject to the thoughtful attention of every man and woman upon whom there are others dependent for support, is our earnest and impartial desire. It only remains to be said that a policy of life insurance is effectually secured against debts and obligations of every description whatsoever which may be left unsatisfied by the person upon whose life the insurance is taken, when the policy is granted in the name of the person or persons for whose benefit it is to accrue.

The Reform Movement and the English Government.

THE speech made by Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons upon the reform question, and the resolutions introduced by him in behalf of the Government yesterday, indicate with sufficient clearness the irreconcilable antagonism which separates the governing classes and the masses of the people of Great Britain. The third of these resolutions affirms "that while it is desirable that a more direct representation should be given to the laboring class, *it is contrary to the Constitution of this realm to give to any one class or interest a predominating power over the rest of the community.*"

Mr. Disraeli elaborated this idea in his speech at length, winding up with the assertion that in any measures which the Government might bring forward, they should assert "*that the elective franchise must be regarded as a popular privilege, and not as a democratic right.*"

The long and short of this is, that the English Government is a Government of "classes," and not of the people, and that the ruling classes are determined to hold on to their power as long as possible. They rightly judge that the extension of the elective franchise to the masses of the people would eventually change the existing order of things, and revolutionize the present English Constitution.

We do not wonder that John Bright and the masses look upon these resolutions as an "insult," and totally inadequate to the necessities and just demands of the English people. The agitation must go on. It is not impossible that the governing classes may hold on to their unjust power until the strong hand of revolution sweeps them aside. It is certain that no such halting and half-way scheme as Mr. Disraeli has put forth will satisfy the people.

CONGRESS AND THE COTTON TAX.—We are glad to see that the House of Representatives yesterday refused to agree to the amendment to the Tax bill striking out the tax on cotton, adopted in Committee of the Whole a few days since. Mr. Morrill showed that while the cotton tax during the year 1866 in the Rebel States amounted to over fifteen millions of dollars, the taxes from all other sources amounted to less than five millions, so that striking out the tax on cotton would be about equivalent to relieving the Rebel States from taxation altogether.

The idea that the slight tax now imposed discourages the production of cotton is fallacious. We do not believe it diminishes the production a single pound. That tax is the only method by which the South can be made to sustain even a small share of the enormous burdens she has heaped upon the country, and the House has done well in refusing to abrogate it.

Mr. Defrees and the Office of Congressional Printer.

WE are glad to see that Hon. J. D. Defrees is likely to be elected by the Senate to the new office of Congressional Printer—an office which, by a law just passed, supersedes that of Superintendent of Public Printing. Mr. Defrees, under the appointment of President Lincoln, filled this latter office for some time, and conducted that department of the public business with such fidelity and discretion as to secure a large annual saving in expense to the Government. He was finally removed on political grounds, to make room for Mr. Cornelius Wendell, who has held the position down to the present time. The law just passed makes the Congressional Printer an officer of the Senate, to be elected by that body. We shall be glad to see Mr. Defrees again in a position which he is so admirably fitted to fill.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR BROWN, OF GEORGIA.—Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, is out in a strong letter urging the people of that State to take immediate measures for reorganizing their Government in conformity with the Reconstruction bill which has just passed Congress. He says it is the best offer they will ever have. He recommends the Governor to immediately call the Legislature of that State together, and urge upon them the calling of a Constitutional Convention. He says if the white people treat the blacks well, pay them their wages promptly, and in all respects deal justly by them, their action at the polls need not be feared.

THE MESSAGE of Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, which we published yesterday, is only additional evidence of the wild spirit of lawlessness and disorder which prevails at the South. That Message is very good to go alongside of the resolutions of the Rebel Democracy of Kentucky. Each is a good commentary on the other.

THE NEW COMET.—At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, M. Leverrier communicated details of the observation of the new comet discovered at Marseilles on the 22d ultimo by M. Stephan, but reobserved with greater care on the 25th ultimo, at 55 minutes past 8, mean time of Marseilles. At that precise hour the right ascension was 2h. 33m. 52-5s., the polar distance 74 deg. 26 m. horary motion in right ascension 5-17 sec. in polar distance 1-29 min. M. Stephan describes the comet as being exceedingly brilliant, of a roundish shape, and a strongly marked nucleus. It nevertheless appeared so condensed on one side as to lead him to suspect that there might be something like a fan-shaped tail on the other. He also thinks that the comet is gradually increasing in brilliancy. M. Leverrier said that it could not be observed at Paris, owing to the state of the weather.

—The oldest of the superior officers of the French army, and probably of any army in Europe, Colonel André Marchal, has just died ai Chalons-sur-Saône, in his one hundred and third year. He was born at Lyons in 1764. He entered the service in 1781, in the Cantabrian Hussars—a corps which became in 1791 the 5th Battalion of Light Infantry. He served in all the wars of the first Napoleon, and in 1815 was placed on half pay. He then counted thirty-four years' active service, twenty-two campaigns, five wounds, and he had repeatedly distinguished himself. He was a Knight of the Empire, Officer of the Legion of Honor, and Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis. Only two years ago the Emperor Napoleon III conferred on this gallant veteran the cross of Commander of the Legion of Honor.

—Among the few brevet promotions after death confirmed by the Senate on Saturday was that of First Lieutenant Bayard Wilkeson, son of Samuel Wilkeson, of the New York *Tribune*, killed at the age of nineteen at the battle of Gettysburg, in command of Battery G, 4th Regular Artillery, promoted to be captain for gallantry in the battle of the Deserted House, and to be major for gallantry at Fredericksburg, and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Gettysburg.

—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Stanley, and all the members of the English Commission, are to be present at the opening of the Universal Exhibition.

—The French Emperor is frequently present at the fencing lessons given by M. Bonnet to the Prince Imperial. His Majesty, who is himself an able hand, occasionally does M. Bonnet the honor of crossing foils with him.

—Brussels contains 190,000 inhabitants; Ghent, 126,000; Antwerp, 124,000; and Liége 105,000. During the year 1866, in the four collectively, there were 26,632 deaths and 17,587 births.

—A proposal to raise a statue to Voltaire in Paris has produced a violent outcry from the clergy, who denounce it as an insult to the Catholic Church and an outrage to Christianity.

—Great agitation prevails at Carlsruhe in consequence of the discovery that the crown diamonds of Baden have been stolen, and replaced by glass. Scandal hints hard at royalty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—There will be religious services in the Lecture-room every evening this week, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Sermon this evening by Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE, of Cohocksink Church. The public are invited. 1t*

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists in this Institution in the Professorship of
"INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE,"
(Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as applied especially to the arts), and that applications for the position will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of March next. Salary, $2250 per annum.

HENRY W. AREY,
Secretary Girard College,
2 15 12t4p No. 257 South NINTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §p

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.—The Seventh Lecture in the Statistical Association Course will be delivered by General HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 28, at National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"The Freedmen." His recent Southern tour has furnished him with a vast amount of reliable and interesting information, which is, at present, doubtless of the highest importance to the public.
The Black Swan will sing as usual, and Miss E. J Trimble, the Elocutionist, will read the poem, "The Black Regiment." 2 25 4t

THE JACOBS' CREEK OIL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1867.
A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Office of the Company, to consider the propriety of issuing bonds to the amount of $20,000, secured by mortgage on the franchises and property of the Company.
2 26 3t T. D. HOWELL, Treasurer.

WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD—NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 11, 1867.
In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company, passed February 8, 1867, notice is hereby given that the whole amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company, to wit, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, has been subscribed, and that the sum of ten per cent. thereof has become due and payable; and the subscribers thereto are hereby notified and required to pay to the Treasurer of the said Company the said sum of ten per cent. upon the amount of their respective subscriptions.
Notice is also given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company will be held at the Bingham House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, and of transacting such other business as may come before it; and that at the said election no person shall be entitled to vote unless the said instalment of ten per cent. shall have been paid,
W. S. HILLES, Secretary.
EDWARD BETTS, Treasurer. 2 21thstu

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—
PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1867.
Holders of Twenty or more Ten-forty Coupons, due March 1, 1867, can present them, previous to the 1st of next month, at this Office, for count and settlement,
C. McKIBBIN,
2 25 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FOURTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fourth Instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
JACOB BINDER,
2 22 12t President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No Share or Shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
EDMUND SMITH,
2 20 11t Secretary.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year: few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important, then, to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints! Experience proves that this exists in Wistar's Balsam to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing, and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

MR. JOHN BUNTO,
of Baldwin, Chemung county, N. Y., writes:—
"I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practical evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what the physicians termed Seated Consumption as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing constantly, and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operation that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up. The fifth bottle entirely restored her to health, doing that which several physicians had tried to do but had failed."
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, No. 18 TREMONT Street, Boston, and for sale by druggists generally.

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Dr. Lugol, of Paris, one of the most eminent Chemists of Europe, said:—
"The most astounding results may be anticipated when Iodine can be dissolved in pure water."
Dr. H. Anders, after fifteen years of scientific research and experiment, has succeeded in dissolving one and one-quarter grains of Iodine to each fluid ounce of water, and the most astounding results have followed its use, particularly in Scrofula and diseases therefrom. Circular free.
Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York, and by all Druggists. 11 26 2 25

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No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, King's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Color Restorer, Tebbett's hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cocin, Gouraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet, at [2 2 stuth 2m4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
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Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
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Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3¶

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CHESTNUT ST.
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GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
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THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
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The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.
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The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the dessicating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.
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Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

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NATRONA
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THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
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One box of the Refined Saponifier, with three gallons of water, and three pounds and a half of clean fat or grease, boil (stirring it occasionally) till it becomes transparent, and all the fat has disappeared. Now add 10 gallons of water, boil a few minutes. As soon as cold it will be a perfect jelly, ready for use. If too thick, stir in 10 gallons more boiling water, and you will have 175 pounds of good Soft Soap from one package of
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Try it once, and you will never be without it again. Any child can make it. It produces the cheapest and most economical Soap in the world. It is more cleansing than Castile Soap, and will not injure the finest cambric. [2 23 3t
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PRESERVES, ETC.
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Stud on the stepes in the peltin' rain,
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If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

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1 2 30t BAUTES NOUVEAUTES

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STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
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SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
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Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
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UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF LADIES OF EXPERIENCE IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS, AS WELL AS IN LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THIS CONTINENT.
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LADIES, a trial will convince you of their great superiority.
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FOR DRESSES, MANTILLAS, ETC.-
RICH GROS GRAINS,
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

The Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania—First Annual Report.—The first annual report of the Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania is before us, and from it we extract the following summary of the operations during the year 1866:—

The present officers of the Association consist of the following well-known gentlemen:—President, Joseph Parrish, M. D.; Vice-Presidents, John M. Maris and Jay Cooke; Secretary, Joshua Woolston; Directors, John A. Wright, Samuel Parrish, Wistar Morris, George Milliken, Archibald Campbell, Caspar Morris, M. D., Henry Lewis, and T. T. Tasker, Jr.

By the provisions of its charter, the Association is empowered to purchase lands and erect buildings for accommodating those addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks; to inquire into the causes of pauperism, vagrancy, and crime, and their statistics; and to do whatever may seem practicable and needful for the prevention of all these evils. The report before us is devoted chiefly to the first of the objects enumerated above. The different classes of inebriates are enumerated, and the causes from which intemperance springs are fully and candidly discussed.

For the purpose of carrying this portion of the objects of the association into effect, they have purchased a farm of one hundred and seven acres, located in Darby township, Delaware county. The location is easy of access to the city by both steam and horse cars, and being completely surrounded by forest trees, enjoys that privacy which is so essential in all reformatory institutions. It is intended, in the erection of the necessary buildings, to depart from the beaten track, and instead of congregating large numbers of intemperate persons under the same roof and at the same table, to provide for their accommodation houses which will contain families of from five to twenty persons.

The best internal and external arrangements of these cottages, together with the proper relations of the inmates to each other, are discussed in the report in an exhaustive manner.

Under the subject of "dependent and criminal classes," the report presents the following interesting calculations, based principally upon the records of Massachusetts, as those of Pennsylvania are too meagre and uncertain to be reliable:—

The proportion of the insane is one to every four hundred and twenty-one inhabitants, which would give to Pennsylvania an aggregate of 8716 of these unfortunates. Of these, about two thousand are inmates of the different public and private hospitals; one thousand or more are cared for in the county poor-houses; and a few hundred, perhaps, in institutions outside of the State; and the remainder, many of whom are unknown to the census-takers or other officials, in their own homes or those of their friends.

The proportion of idiots to the population is one in one thousand and fifteen, which estimate includes only those who are born idiotic, or become so in early childhood. This would give a total of 3615 for the State, of whom but a few hundred at the most are cared for in public institutions, the great bulk of them remaining in their homes.

The blind and deaf mutes exist in about the same proportion as idiots. The institutions provided for their care contain of the former class one hundred and eighty-one, and of the latter one hundred and twenty-six.

The ratio of pauperism in Massachusetts—one to three hundred and sixty-five—would give to Pennsylvania an aggregate of 10,053. Philadelphia alone has at the present time more than 3000 of these in her Almshouses.

During the past fourteen years the number of persons committed to jail in Massachusetts was one in two hundred and twenty-nine. In 1865, there was one in 9824 committed to the State Prison, while in Pennsylvania, during the same year, the proportion was one in 8293. Accepting the Massachusetts basis, which is seen to be below the real state of the case in our own State, Pennsylvania would have had a criminal population, during the past year, of 16,023, exclusive of the large number who are never brought to justice.

With regard to the number of vagrants there can be no accurate estimate, but there were at least thirty thousand of them prowling over the State during the past year.

The proportion of drunkards is set down at one in seventy-four, which would give to Pennsylvania 49,587 of this class.

Such is the immense field within which the Association is to labor in the cause of morality and happiness!

The report closes with a table of valuable statistics, from which we extract the following:—

	Population in 1866 (estimated).	*Total revenue of State from liquor, 1866.*
Adams	$31,061	$769·50
Allegheny	242,667	23,630·90
Armstrong	44,345	9·50
Beaver	36,818	800·00
Bedford	30,038	845·50
Berks	118,841	6,611·74
Blair	35,269	1,565·20
Bradford	53,527	1,530·25
Bucks	74,031	1,006·01
Butler	39,134	759·79
Cambria	41,672	1,900·70
Cameron	3,830	51·25
Carbon	25,888	2,667·50
Centre	32,775	665·00
Chester	82,893	2,531·17
Clarion	29,259	741·95
Clearfield	23,368	2,172·25
Clinton	23,756	1,039·95
Columbia	32,045	1,134·18
Crawford	64,548	2,134·43
Cumberland	49,604	1,743·15
Dauphin	64,108	6,310·67
Delaware	35,312	807·50
Elk	*8,217	180·63
Erie	62,887	2,063·53
Fayette	45,633	880·57
Forest	1,026	....
Franklin	48,076	....
Fulton	9,554	251·75
Greene	27,760	867·09
Huntingdon	32,203	111·75
Indiana	41,904	736·25
Jefferson	25,179	257·23
Juniata	20,909	548·30
Lancaster	137,179	7,312·84
Lawrence	30,302	416·10
Lebanon	37,178	1,417·87
Lehigh	51,141	3,389·70
Luzerne	135,125	3,705·76
Lycoming	50,388	2,327·20
McKean	8,440	297·83
Mercer	46,684	426·26
Mifflin	19,330	788·84
Monroe	23,797	935·75
Montgomery	87,329	3,011·23
Montour	16,151	530·10
Northampton	58,923	1,874·93
Northumberland	42,464	1,263·00
Perry	27,811	569·00
Philadelphia	754,224	168,578·12
Pike	8,518	498·36
Potter	10,913	....
Schuylkill	131,944	9,316·66
Snyder	17,669	952·63
Somerset	29,311	940·50
Sullivan	7,278	223·25
Susquehanna	38,250	1,546·86
Tioga	32,929	360·25
Union	17,363	474·20
Venango	42,791	4,799·94
Warren	24,216	330·04
Washington	51,545	850·25
Wayne	30,842	1,344·25
Westmoreland	61,753	1,175·15
Wyoming	14,401	391·94
York	85,106	2,520·00
Total	3,669,430	$289,893·99

Disorderly House.—William Holme, Mary Holme, and Francis Finn were arrested about twenty minutes past one o'clock this morning, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. It appears that the two Holmes have for some time past been keeping a house, at No. 1 Ashby street, for bad characters, who are in the habit of making night hideous by their noisy mirth each and every night. The neighbors complained of the nuisance, and Sergeant Selby despatched a squad of police, who made a surround and captured the three above named. They had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary this morning, and were committed to answer the charge of disorderly conduct and keeping a disorderly house.

Assaulting a Policeman.—Last night a police officer met a German at the corner of Twelfth and Race streets, who was in a state of fighting drunkenness. The officer tried to get him quieted, and, as he would not, he told him he would have to arrest him. The German shook a pair of leg-of-mutton fists in the officer's face, and then, taking good aim, deposited a quantity of saliva upon him. Not satisfied with this, our Teuton warrior raised up his foot and smote the officer. The latter took the belligerent in charge, and had him put in the Station House until this morning, when he had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

The Board of Health—*Annual Report of the Registrar.*—The annual report of George E. Chambers, Registrar of the Board of Health, showing the number of births, deaths, and marriages within the city during the past year, was presented to the Board at their meeting this afternoon. It contains the following valuable statistics:—

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year was 14,437, an increase of 2009 over the previous year. The male births numbered 9196, an increase of 1009 over 1865, and the female births were 8241, an increase of 1000.

The still-births numbered 798—444 males and 354 females.

The number of colored births registered was 319, an increase of 39 over 1865. Of the whole number in 1866, 161 were males and 158 females.

Average births per month	1453
" " " week	335
" " " day	48

MARRIAGES.

The marriages registered during the year 1866 numbered 7087, an increase of 223 over the previous year.

The ceremonies employed were as follows:—Methodist, 1653; Roman Catholic, 1235; Episcopal 821; Presbyterian, 725; Aldermen, 601; Lutheran, 554; Baptist, 546; German Reformed, 355; Independent, 146; Hebrew, 126; Mayor, 102; Dutch Reformed, 34; Evangelical Association, 33; Universalist, 20; Independent Germans, 19; Friends, 16; Congregational, 12; Moravian, 10; New Jerusalem, 7.

Average marriages per month	590
" " " week	136
" " " day	19

Of the men married, 3937 were natives of the United States; of that number, 3556 married women of the United States, 352 married foreign women, and 29 married women whose nativities were unknown. The foreign men married numbered 2760, of whom 696 were married to women of the United States, 2055 to foreign women, and 9 to women whose nativities were unknown.

Of the women married 4274 were natives of the United States; 696 married foreign men, and 22 married men whose nativities were unknown. The women of foreign birth married numbered 2445. Of these 352 married men of the United States; 2055 married foreign men, and 38 married men whose nativities were unknown.

The ages of the men married were as follows:—

Under twenty years, 22; of whom 15 were married women under twenty, and 7 married women between twenty and twenty-five.

Between twenty and twenty-five years, 2296, of whom 811 married women under twenty; 1284 married women between twenty and twenty-five; 163 married women between twenty-five and thirty; 28 married women between thirty and forty; two married women between forty and fifty; one married a women between fifty and sixty; and seven married women whose ages were not given.

Between twenty-five and thirty years—2265; of whom 329 married women under twenty; 1210 married women between twenty and twenty-five; 590 married women between twenty-five and thirty; 127 married women between thirty and forty; 4 married women between forty and fifty, and 5 married women whose ages were not given.

Over thirty years—1954.

The ages of the women married were as follows:—

Under twenty years, 1240; of whom 15 married men under twenty; 811 married men between twenty and twenty-five; 329 married men between twenty-five and thirty; 74 married men between thirty and forty; 3 married men between forty and fifty; 2 married men between fifty and sixty; and 6 married men whose ages were not given.

Between twenty and twenty-five years—3026; of whom 7 married men under twenty; 1284 married men between twenty and twenty-five; 1210 married men between twenty-five and thirty; 451 married men between thirty and forty; 56 married men between forty and fifty; 10 married men between fifty and sixty; 1 married a man between sixty and seventy, and 7 married men whose ages were not given.

Over thirty years, 1005.

Five women between the ages of sixty and seventy were married. Of these, one married a man between fifty and sixty, three married men between sixty and seventy, and one married a man between seventy and eighty.

The ages of 550 men and 555 women have been omitted.

MORTALITY.

The whole number of interments in the city during 1866 was 18,803, a decrease of 366 from 1865. Of the whole number, 15,872 were whites, and 931 colored; 8851 were males, and 7952 females; 4235 were male adults, and 3766 female adults; 4616 male children, and 4186 female children.

Deaths from registered diseases	14,655
" " still-born	798
" " old age	520
" " unknown, external and accidental cause	830
Total	

The net deaths in the city were 15,362.

The number of deaths in each month was as follows:—

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Adults.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
January	717	685	696	706	1,402
February*	632	524	583	573	1,156
March	578	504	546	536	1,082
April	517	517	491	543	1,034
May	678	626	646	658	1,304
June	606	562	480	688	1,168
July	1,086	961	737	1,310	2,047
August	1,234	1,167	1,056	1,345	2,401
September	716	646	662	700	1,362
October	1,022	806	1,085	743	1,828
November	541	496	544	493	1,037
December	524	458	475	507	98
Totals	8,851	7,952	8,001	8,802	16,803

SUMMARY.

The following table shows the number of births, marriages, and deaths, in each month of 1866:—

Months.	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
January	633	1366	1402
February	565	1373	1156
March	461	1428	1082
April	614	1345	1031
May	571	1430	1301
June	557	1376	1168
July	485	1534	2047
August	472	1577	2401
September	624	1552	1362
October	683	1658	1828
November	688	1421	1037
December	734	1375	982
Total	7087	17,437	16,803

The following table shows the number of births, marriages, and deaths in the city during the past six years:—

Year.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1861	17,271	4,417	14,468
1862	14,741	4,662	15,097
1863	15,293	5,474	15,788
1864	15,591	6,752	17,582
1865	15,428	6,864	17,169
1866	17,437	7,087	18,803
Total	95,761	35,256	96,907

Tragedy in New Jersey—Another Terrible Murder—A Woman Butchered, to Avoid Detection, by Two Burglars.—A telegraphic despatch came to this city from a clergyman in New Market, N. J., giving notice of a horrible murder that took place in that town shortly after midnight. It reads as follows:—"Mrs. Dr. Lester Wallace Correll was murdered about fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock last night. The murder was committed by two men, one of whom had dark whiskers. The house was robbed at the same time." It is presumed that the two murderers broke into Mrs. Correll's house, and she awakening, they murdered her and fled, but in their flight they were seen by one of the neighbors. No further particulars have yet been given.

Throwing Stones.—The pugnacity of some of our juveniles is frequently shown by what are called "stone fights" in our streets. Not unfrequently passers-by have been injured by the missiles thrown by the combatants. Last evening some young lads were indulging in that amusement in the neighborhood of Fourth and Poplar streets, and for a time stones were thrown in a perfectly dangerous manner, until the police stepped in and put a stop to it. They arrested George Keim, one of the principals in the disturbance, and took him before Alderman Toland. After a hearing, he was held in $300 bail to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

Stealing Chickens.—Solomon Clawson was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Germantown Road and Jefferson street, on a charge of larceny. It appears that Solomon had, in his love for natural history, seized on a few chickens, in order to have the pleasure of dissecting them. Unluckily for Solomon, the owner of said fowls did not like to have his fowls taken in so foul a manner, and when the police came afoul of Solomon he was taken and escorted to the office of Alderman Heins, to tell how he became possessed of said fowls. Not being able to do so satisfactorily, he was held in $300 bail for a further hearing in the case.

Sale of Stocks and Real Estate.—The following properties were sold at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day:—

200 shares Hestonville Railroad Co.	$14·12½
10 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	$56·50
5 shares American Academy of Music, with ticket	$59·00
1 share Philadelphia Exchange	$90·00
2 shares Academy of Fine Arts	$15·00
100 shares Sager Farm Oil Co.	1 cent.
500 shares Bubbling Spring Oil Co.	1 cent.
1100 shares Beaver Oil Co.	3 cents.
$500 U. S. 5-20 bonds, May and November	$108·00
U. S. bounty land warrant, 160 acres	$140·00
5 $1000 Consolidated Mort. 7 per cent. bonds Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Co.	79 cents.
6 $1000 second mort. 7 per cent. bonds of Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Co., coupons payable 1st of May and Nov.	79½c.
50 shares Delaware Mutual Ins. Co.	$57·50
20 shares Enterprise Ins. Co.	$37·50
100 shares Union Trans. Co.	Not sold.
2000 shares Clawson Oil Co.	1 cent.
15,000 shares East Sandy and Hall's Run Petroleum Co.	1-10c.
15 shares Spruce and Pine Railroad	$31·00
80 shares Central Trans. Co.	$60·25
2 shares Camden and Atlantic Land Co.	$46·00
100 shares Black Heath Coal Co.	$1·00
2 $500 Union League 6 per cent. bonds	$430·00
250 shares Leading Creek Oil Co.	5 cents.
2000 shares Prospect Oil Co.	1 cent.
1 share Philadelphia Southern M. S. S. Co.	Not sold.
14 shares Amer. Anti-Incrustation Co.	$50·00
100 shares Empire Trans. Co.	Not sold.
$4000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad first mort. 6 per cent. bonds	81 cents.
$4000 Bald Eagle Valley Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	Not sold.
12 shares West Jersey Ferry Co.; par $500	$340·00
1 share Harrisburg, Lancaster, Portsmouth and Mount Joy Railroad Co.; par $50	$55·75
8 shares Girard National Bank	$56·37½
40 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co. (common); par $50	$22·00
10 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	$35·37½
$882 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 6 per cent.	90¼c.
$280 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 6 per cent. Real Estate and Chattel scrip	90 cents.
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	$7·50
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	$33·50
101 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.	$61·87½
$1000 first mortgage 7 per cent. bond Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Co.	85¾c.
Brick building, northwest corner of Second and Green streets	Not sold.
Small farm, 17½ acres, Camden, Moorestown, and Mount Holly turnpike	$5600·00
6 Dwellings, Nos. 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, and 2037 Winter street	$6900·00
Brick dwelling, No. 2048 Winter street	$1950·00
Brick roughcast dwelling, northeast corner of Twentieth and Race streets	$4400·00
2 Dwellings, No. 1130 York street, with 2 frame dwellings in the rear on Susanna street, No. 1135	$1790·00
Ground rent, $466·66 a year; par $9333·33	$8900·00
Tavern and dwelling, southeast corner of Tenth and Chant streets, below Market, with 3 four-story brick dwellings in the rear	$15,800·00
Store and dwelling, corner of Eighth and Locust streets	$11,000·00
Dwelling, No. 1217 Marshall street	Not sold.
Dwelling, No. 1434 Mary street, below Jefferson	$1800·00
Lot, Mather street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth and Ontario and Tioga	$320·00
Dwelling, with stable and carriage-house, No. 3222 Richmond street, Bridesburg	$4800·00

The Temperance Movement—The Convention at Harrisburg This Afternoon.—It would seem, from the indications all around us, that the friends and advocates of temperance reform were about making another united and earnest effort to forward the good cause which they have at heart, especially in this State. And any one who takes the trouble carefully to read the police reports in The Evening Telegraph, will at once be convinced of the urgent necessity for a renewal of the efforts to prevent the further spread of intemperance. This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a State Convention of the friends of temperance assembles at the Court House in Harrisburg. The call for this Convention, which was published several weeks ago, was signed by the Governor of the State and the leading members of the Legislature, as well as by many of the most prominent citizens of the State.

The names of the following Philadelphians were appended:—A. E. Lent, G. W. Rec.; J. E. M. Harron, G. W. T.; George F. Turner, P. G. W. T.; S. P. Smith, P. W. C. T.; O. G. Search, P. W. C. T.; Israel Linn, P. W. C. T.; Charles Kelly, P. G. W. T.; Harry Nagell, P. W. C. T.; W. M. Stites, P. G. W. T.; Henry B. Crane, W. Rec.; John Shedden, Frank M. Highley, Joseph Brown, Benjamin Story, Jr., Benjamin P. Benner, William Lipsey, John Lipsey, W. S. Ringgold; Simon Wilson, C. Folwell, Thomas M. Mason, Thomas Waltwork, John B. Roane, Joseph C. Lafeter.

From present indications, the Convention promises to be well attended, and we doubt not but that much good will flow from its proceedings.

Where to Buy your Dry Goods.—This is an all-important question, in which all individuals are interested; and where to purchase substantial and tasteful goods, and at the most reasonable rates, is a difficult problem to solve, when surrounded by a multiplicity of stores, all advertising the best. Cooper & Conard are the proprietors of one of the largest dry goods establishments in the city, at Market and Ninth streets. In fact, their establishment is a perfect emporium, where can be found at all times the very finest, most durable fabrics, of every grade, and of every variety, put up at prices which cannot but give the fullest satisfaction to all who call upon them.

It has its "black-goods" counter, where can be found alapacas, mohairs, wool delaines, single and double, black "Canton" cloth, and black glossy silks; it has its print counter, piled up with over two hundred styles of new prints, balmoral skirtings, new delaines, and the best of goods, with fast colors; and it has its "linen" counter, covered over with all that its necessary to complete the table and fill the wardrobe; and last, but not least, is the "notion" counter, where the goods are in such great variety, consisting of all the little "essentials" so necessary to the full completion of all dress-goods articles. A visit to this establishment would, no doubt, benefit many.

A Street Row.—Last night the people in the neighborhood of Nineteenth and South streets had quite an excitement. It appears that three persons, going by the names of Francis Coyle, Hugh Drane, and "Slasher," were drinking together, when "Slasher" went out on the pavement and accosted a couple of women who were passing. Not content with stopping them, he addressed some very insulting remarks to them. One of the women was Coyle's wife, and the other was his sister. The former went in and told her husband, and he and Drane both went out, swearing vengeance on "Slasher." Coyle met the latter, who threatened to disfigure him sadly. Coyle, replying that he was not able, made a rush at "Slasher." If it had not been for the vigilance of the police, probably a murder would have been committed. As it was, "Slasher" was roughly handled. Drane and Coyle were arrested, and were taken before Alderman Dallas, who, after hearing the facts of the case, held them in $1000 each to answer the charge of assault and battery.

Stealing a Pair of Shears.—A man by the name of Thomas Shaw, was arrested by Officer Lyster, at Fortieth and Market streets, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny. It appears that he had stolen a pair of shears from a tailor named Lomax, which, being a sheer piece of villany on Shaw's part, he was arrested. When taken before Alderman Allen to answer the charge, he could not pshaw the charge away, and was held to answer.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

Two or Three Colds in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

The Great Feature of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics is that each remedy is a Specific for some well-known complaint or disease, so that a person in buying a case may obtain the particular Medicine required for any ordinary complaint. Thus thousands, at a trifling expense, have been cured of long standing troublesome diseases, upon which they have expended hundreds of dollars in vain. See the List of Remedies in another column. Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Co., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Window Shades, curtains, cornices, bedding, and upholstery at W. Henry Patten's West-end Upholstery, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

To the Public.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

Cologne Water has not sweetened Cologne. Southey found forty unpleasant smells there, and not a single pleasant one. New York may have its disagreeable odors, but, fortunately, our citizens can surround themselves with fragrance by using (as three-fifths of them do) Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."—*Bridgeton Chronicle.*

Hancock's Chair and Table at the State-House hardly excites more interest than the remarkably cheap and beautiful clothing now selling at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental.

A Cure for Rheumatism Worth Seeing.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

CRAWFORD—YOCUM.—On Thursday evening, February 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James E. Meredith, Mr. CHARLES C. CRAWFORD to Miss ANNA E. YOCUM, all of Germantown.

STORY—HALL.—On the evening of the 19th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. WILLIAM R. STORY to Miss ANNA M. HALL, youngest daughter of Samuel S. Hall, all of this city.

DIED.

DOWLAN.—On the 25th instant, WILLIAM DOWLAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also Lafayette Lodge, No. 18, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Ridge avenue, above the first toll-gate, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LAWN.—On the 21st instant, KATIE LAWN, daughter of John H. and Margaret E. Lawn, aged 6 years 5 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 269 S. Twenty-first street, above Spruce, on Thursday afternoon, February 28, at 3 o'clock.

LUTZ.—On the 25th instant, AMANDA L., wife of John P. Lutz, and daughter of Margaret and the late Charles Polk, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1033 Parrish street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

ROBINSON.—On Monday evening, February 25, 1867, MATTIE, infant daughter of Heber C. and Mattie A. Robinson.

SHIELDS.—Suddenly, on the 23d instant, Mr. JOSEPH R. SHIELDS, in the 61st year of his age.

Gone, but not forgotten.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 826 N. Second street, on Wednesday morning, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

WE REPAIR MOST KINDS OF CLOTHES-Wringers, or furnish new rollers for them. In buying new wringers, as we keep a variety of kinds, you can probably be better suited from our stock.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

EXTRA QUALITY SMALL AND STRONG Brass Padlocks—A variety now opened. A very fair assortment of Iron Padlocks, of varying qualities, also in stock.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A FRISKY MAN NEED NOT HAVE HIS coat tails torn off, or his pockets ripped open by catching upon the drawer handles in your store, if you use the neat "Drawer Pulls" we have for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.
9 15]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 242 PEAR Street.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

(One Door below Chesnut).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.

The commission is payable in stamps.

The following rates are allowed:—

On $25..........TWO PER CENT.
On $100..........THREE PER CENT.
On $300..........FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 26.

More Vetoes Expected.

The veto of the Military Government bill will undoubtedly be sent in to-morrow, and it is now stated that the President has fully determined to veto the Tenure of Office bill, on account of its interference with the Cabinet officers.

Petty Tyranny.

Quite a number of Georgetown merchants have discharged colored employes who voted yesterday.

Tariff Prospects.

Mr. Morrill will endeavor to get up the Tariff bill again, but it is generally considered a hopeless attempt this session.

A Compliment to Mr. Foster.

There was a caucus of Republican Senators this morning, at which they voted to tender the thanks of the Senate to Mr. Foster on his retiring from the Chair at the expiration of his term on Monday next.

On Friday the Republican Senators will meet again in caucus, to agree on a candidate for President *pro tempore.*

A Washington Press Club.

The Washington correspondents held a meeting to-night at the Capitol, to organize a press club.

Election of Hon. J. D. Defrees.

Hon. John D. Defrees has been unanimously elected Congressional Printer.

General Dix will be Confirmed.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to-day to report favorably on the nomination of John A. Dix as Minister to France, by a vote of four to three. Of the four Senators who voted in the affirmative two are Democrats. General Dix will now be confirmed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Another Political Row—Gov. Swann Won't Resign—The Army of Disappointees, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 26.—There is much excitement here to-day in consequence of Governor Swann's refusing to resign. The inauguration of Governor Cox has been indefinitely postponed in consequence.

An immense number of persons in Annapolis, who went there to attend the inauguration, have all been disappointed.

It is believed that Swann's action is caused by his uncertainty of being admitted to a seat in the United States Senate. It is now supposed that he will not resign before the 4th of March.

From Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—Official information was received yesterday of the capture of Colima, Mexico, by the Republican army under Corono. The Imperial garrison capitulated February 2, and Corono allowed no violent proceedings on the part of his army, and profound peace reigns there now.

The capture of Tehuantepec is officially reported.

The United States steamship Mohongo and four French vessels were in the harbor of Acapulco February 15.

The United States steamer Suwanee was at Cape St. Lucas on the 18th.

The ship Ella Norton, from New York, has arrived at this port.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 25.—The Consul of the republic of Mexico has received the following official news:—

President Juarez was at San Luis Potosi, where Generals Gonzales, Ortega, and Patoni had arrived as prisoners.

The city of Guemas was captured by the Liberals January 25. Many prisoners, all the artillery munitions, and baggage of General Marguese were captured by the Liberals.

The city of Jumora, the most important place in the State of Michoacan, and Enovoza have been taken by the Liberal General Pinson.

Miramon was completely defeated near Zuentiess, and three of his brothers, all high officials, were made prisoners. The Liberals also captured half a million dollars which Miramon had collected.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 23.—The steamer Montana, from Panama, with the New York passengers of the 1st inst., has arrived.

The market for coffee, tea, sugar, and syrup is firm. Rice is quoted at 21½; Eastern butter, 30a35. The export demand for flour is confined to New York and China, and is quoted at $5·75a6·25. Wheat, $1·65a1·70.

Mining Stocks—Savage, $2025; Crown Point, $890; Yellow Jacket, $680; Cholar Potosi, $256; Ophir, $230; Belcher, $110; Imperial, $186.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 24.—Judge Dumont yesterday denied the motion applied for by the Mariposa Mining Company for an order restraining the Sheriff of Mariposa county levying an execution for $60,000 on a judgment granted to Dodge & Brothers in January last.

Complimentary Dinner.

BOSTON, February 26.—A complimentary dinner, tendered by the Charitable Irish Society of this city to Hon. Francis Maguire, M. P., at the Parker House, last night, proved a complete success.

Raid of the Police.

BOSTON, February 26.—The State constables made a raid on the wholesale liquor store of Messrs. Stowell & Russell, on the corner of Sudbury and Friend streets, yesterday afternoon, and seized five thousand dollars' worth of liquor.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Cotton quiet at 31@32½c. for middling uplands. Flour heavy, and market without decided change; sales of 4800 bbls. Wheat dull and declining. Corn easier and dull. Rye dull; sales of 5000 bushels at $1·11. Oats quiet; rates generally unchanged. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $20·90; old mess, $20; prime, $16·15@17. Lard dull; in barrels, 12¾@13½c. Whisky dull.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—On motion of Mr. Anthony (R. I.), the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the Senate proceeded to the election of a Government Printer, under the act recently passed.

The rules requiring the election by ballot was dispensed with. John D. Defrees, of Indiana, was elected.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the petition for increased compensation to the builder of the iron-clad Keokuk.

Mr. Nye (Nevada), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish two 11-inch guns for the purpose of testing Ridgway's Revolving Battery, which was passed.

Mr. Fowler (Tenn.) called up a joint resolution authorizing the proper accounting officer of the treasury to credit James Fulton, Paymaster of the Navy, with $17,212·96, the value of clothing and small stores under his charge, stolen from him while on duty at the Navy Yard. Passed.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) called up a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust and settle the claim of B. Randolph Martin, assignee of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) called up a bill for the relief of Henry F. Blanchard to pay him $2751 for his services as Marshal at the port of Canton, from February 1858 until May, 1860, which was passed.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) called up the House bill establishing a department of education for the collection of statistics and facts with regard to the school system of the States, to be under the control of a superintendent at $4000 per annum.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) moved to strike out the word department and insert the word bureau. Heads of Departments were Cabinet Ministers, and he hoped the term bureau would be sufficient for the new establishment.

Mr. Trumbull said the head of the Agricultural Department was not a Cabinet Minister.

Mr. Conness said that, while the Commissioner of Agriculture was not a member of the Cabinet it was well known that he (the Commissioner) thought he ought to be. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) said the Commissioner expected to enter the Cabinet.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) thought the matter could be arranged by consolidating the agricultural and educational departments under the efficient head of the former. (Laughter.)

Mr. Trumbull spoke in favor of the bill. It was better to use the word department, because heads of departments could appoint subordinate officers; and it was important that the Commissioner of Education should appoint his own subordinates.

Mr. Dixon (Conn.) supported the bill as a wise and appropriate measure to follow the extension of the suffrage.

Mr. Sumner was in favor of the bill. He cared not whether you called it a bureau or a department. Suffrage in the Rebel States would be a barren sceptre without education. He hoped the bill would not be endangered at this late hour of the session by unnecessary amendments.

Mr. Conness regarded the bill as an important initiatory step, though it did not go as far as it might have done in this great subject.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) regarded the bill as the first step in the struggle to educate the nation, and he should therefore support it.

Mr. Howard would vote for the principle of the bill, but thought there was great force in the objections of Mr. Conness to the use of the word department.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

In compliance with the resolution adopted by the House yesterday, Mr. Wentworth (Ill.) made a report stating the progress of the examination instituted into the charges of corrupt bargains between members and the President. It appeared from it that the story was derived from observations made by reporters in the gallery, and conjectured inferences drawn thereupon. There was also some story about two persons who went back and forth between the President and certain conservative members of Congress, the upshot of which was that there was no testimony given reflecting in the least on the integrity of the President or the integrity of the members. There was not the least knowledge obtained by the committee about the reported proposition of conciliation between the President and members, nor had the committee any reliable expectation of obtaining such knowledge. Under these circumstances the committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The reading of the report, particularly of those parts of it showing the inability of the Committee to discover anything improper, caused much amusement on both sides of the House.

Mr. Wentworth remarked that, in view of the pressure of business in the House, he would not occupy any time in discussion, but would yield the floor to his Democratic colleague (Mr. Glossbrenner).

Mr. Glossbrenner proceeded to read some remarks on the subject, when there was a general movement of the Republican members towards the place where he was standing, so that one member inquired whether the House had adjourned, and Mr. Eldridge asked whether this was a hostile raid on the Democratic camp.

The statement read by Mr. Glossbrenner caused much amusement. It declared that the Committee had spared no pains to find ugly testimony, but that the witnesses could not be brought up to the mark of seeing or suspecting any other than honorable motives or patriotic objects in those whose proceedings they detailed. From their testimony it appeared that the subject of the impeachment of the President had not been discussed or mentioned in any shape or form. It suggested that a model gentleman named Conover, now the guest of the Marshal of the city, might be induced to "come out" and furnish all the information that might be desired.

The Select Committee was then discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and in order to bury it beyond all chance of resurrection, the vote was, on motion of Mr. Wentworth, reconsidered, and laid on the table.

Mr. Hale asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing a contract to be made with Thomas G. Bositter, of the State of New York, for a historical picture to be placed at the head of one of the ground staircases of the Capitol, in illustration of the signing of the Constitution, the entire expense not to exceed $25,000. Objected to.

On motion of Mr. Delano (Ohio), the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution prohibiting the payment of claims to any person not known to be opposed to the Rebellion and in favor of its suppression, were taken from the Speaker's table, and acted on.

The amendment providing that the bill shall not be construed as against loyal assignees living in the loyal States, of claimants when the assignment was made before March 1, 1861, was concurred in.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 26.—Mr. Boyer presented a protest from the managers of the Hatboro and Warminster Turnpike against the extension of Broad street, Philadelphia.

Various remonstrances were introduced by Senators from Philadelphia and the rural districts against running street cars on Sunday, and urging a revision of the license laws.

Mr. Fisher presented an act to change the mode of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. McConaughy read an act to punish prize-fighting in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Connell read a further supplement to the act consolidating the city of Philadelphia, limiting the fees of certain officers, prepared by the City Solicitor by order of the City Councils.

On motion of Mr. White, a Committee of three was appointed to inquire into and report upon the irregularity in the transmission of mails.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

The calendar of private bills was taken up, when the following bills were passed on first reading:—

An act authorizing the appointment of one additional Notary Public in the Nineteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia.

An act to incorporate the Delaware Valley Railroad Company.

An act to incorporate the Philadelphia County Real Estate Association.

Police Cases To-day.

Before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station to-day George Donnelly had a further hearing. He was charged with being implicated in the robbery of Mr. Mitchell's house, Seventh and Catharine streets. There being no evidence to implicate him he was discharged.

The case of Mary Clutch, which was laid over yesterday, was called up again. She had been seen in the company of Martha Maloy previous to yesterday. There was no evidence elicited to justify the Magistrate to commit her for ninety days, but he thought himself justified in holding her in $1000 bail for her good behavior for six months.

Officer Dehaven was informed last evening that if he would go to the Western Hotel he would find a man that had attempted to rob another one, and that he had registered his name "E. H. James." He went to the hotel, and took James to the Station House. While there he gave residence as on North Ninth street. He gave his name as E. J. Graham, and said he lived in Twenty-fourth street at the hearing. James or Graham had just served out an imprisonment of eighteen months, and had only been released about three months. He was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$2000 C & A 6s,'83	88½	16 sh Com'l Bk	56⅛
$2000 C & A 6s,'89	95	10 sh Cam & Am	129
$800 5-20s '62.Reg	107¾	80 sh N Cent	46
$250 U S 7-30s....Au	105¾	1000 sh Ocean Oil..b30.	2⅞
$5000 Sch Nav 6s,'82	79	200 sh Read R	51⅞
$300 City 6s, New	101	10 do	51⅞
$700 do. New	101⅛	100 sh Sch Nav Pf	32½
SECOND BOARD.			
$2000 City 6s, New	101⅛	72 sh Susq scp	62
$4800 Del R guar	98		

POPULAR SCIENCE.

LECTURE ON THE EXTINCT MAMMALS OF NORTH AMERICA, DELIVERED BY PROFESSOR LEIDY, AT THE HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Professor Leidy delivered one of the most interesting of lectures last evening, on the "Extinct Mammals of North America," at the hall of the University of Pennsylvania. At an early hour the hall was fully occupied, and the assemblage was one, as evinced by the profound attention given during the lecture, fully able to appreciate the remarks of the lecturer. Professor Leidy spoke at great length, and accompanied his remarks by illustrations and examples of the various subjects under consideration, thus conveying a lasting impression to his hearers. Below we give an abstract of this able lecture:—

That which I have chosen as a subject is a description, primarily, of the extinct mammals of North America. Some of you may not be familiar with this term "mammal;" it is one which we apply to the highest class of animals, including ourselves. The term is derived from the fact that these animals possess organs for the production of milk as nutriment and nourishment to their young. It is a much better name that has come into use in the place of "quadruped;" for, under this higher class of animals, there are not only quadrupedal, that is, having four feet, and man, but there are, in many instances, reptiles which are classed under the same term. And under this circumstance, the term "mammal" is more appropriate, inasmuch as it covers the whole order of the higher class of animals, which may and is subdivided into its several species and genera.

Most mammals are terrestrial; a few of them are aquatic; a lesser part are at least aerial, as, for example, the bat. They are warm-blooded, and generally provided with four extremities. They have a covering of hair, and breathe by lungs, which are spongy bodies, contained in air-tight cavities of the chest, and separated from the intestines and cavity of the abdomen by means of a muscular partition called the diaphragm, from the movements of which, in the cavity containing the lungs, breathing is accomplished. When the diaphragm is diminished, the cavity of the chest is contracted, and the air expelled from the lungs; when it descends the cavity is enlarged, and the lungs filled with air. Mammals are generally provided with teeth, of two sets. The first is called the "temporary" set, or milk set; called temporary because they are lost generally at an early period, and fall out, and are followed by those which continue in most mammals through life. Man, I am sorry to say, is an exception to this rule, from apparently natural conditions. They are apt to be lost at a much earlier period in man than is natural in many other animals.

The teeth are divided into three classes:—First, the fore teeth, or cutting teeth, named the "incisors," as seen in those of the beaver, lower jaw of the ox, and front teeth of the lion. The second kind are long pointed teeth, called "canine," well marked in the genus *canis*, as dogs, wolves, etc. The canine teeth are sometimes called eye-teeth—are long, pointed, and well adapted to pierce. The third class of teeth are somewhat peculiar, and are called "grinders," and in scientific language are known as "molars." These are the three kinds of teeth which I shall refer to in speaking of the various mammals.

In those classes of mammal, which feed upon flesh, the molar teeth, although so called in those orders, are not properly grinders, because they have broad cutting edges, and sharp points, adapted to penetrate and cut into the flesh. It is only in *herbiferous* animals that we find these molar teeth adapted to grinding and masticating. Mammals we divide into orders, and nearly all the orders now existing are represented by extinct forms in North America. The exceptions being in the order of *primates*, including man and apes, *cheiroptera*, the bats, some of the *muscicapal*, and also some of the *ossean* like animals. There are no extinct forms of the orders of these animals. We have, on the other hand, the representation of the order in flesh-eaters, *carnivora*, including insect-eaters. We have, too, the thick-skinned animal, with the sub-division of the order *elephas*, the generic name of the most gigantic of existing quadrupeds. We have in one of these subdivided orders of this genus, the thick-skinned, as the hog. We have the order of ruminating animals, from *ruminants*, the title given by that greatest of anatomists, Cuvier—an order of animals which have a complicated stomach of four cavities, so disposed as to allow of rumination, or the act by which food once chewed is a second time subjected to mastication. In this order are such animals as the ox and sheep. There were also the gnawing animals, as the *rodentia*, which are well represented by the forms of extinct species. The sloth-like animals, applying to the order of *edentates*, the word signifying "without teeth," although some of these animals have teeth, but incomplete, yet there are others which are entirely without teeth. And the last order of extinct mammals, represented by analogy in their forms to living orders, is that of the *cetaceous*, or whale-like animals. The whales are properly mammals; they are commonly regarded as fish, but they have some of the striking characteristics exhibited in other classes of mammals.

They have the same organs for the nourishment of the young as the highest in the order; and breathe through the gills, as fishes, yet they have lungs in the cavities of the chest, and, as in man, separated from the intestines by means of the diaphragm. And though in their structure they are fish-like, and aquatic in their habits, yet they are true mammals.

Now we will turn to another part of our subject, and examine the geological formation of the earth, for the purpose of ascertaining where these forms of extinct mammals have been found. (Here the Professor exhibited a large diagram, showing the formation of the earth, the various strata of rocks, explaining the different formations, giving their scientific divisions and sub-divisions, with a view to ascertaining the proof of extinct species of animals, by the discovery of certain parts of their structure.)

Upon the surface of the upper strata of rock we have soil. This soil may be a ploughed field. If we were walking across this field and should observe foot tracks, we should recognize it as a positive fact that somebody had passed over the field before we had. None would deny that a man had passed over the field if he saw the footprints before him. Now if, in passing over this field, he should pick up from among the furrows an arrow-head of stone, or a bone, he would recognize them, and look upon them as relics of races which had disappeared from the land.

If, upon digging into the rock, beneath the strata of sandstone, he found a bone or shell or tooth which was quite different from any in the vicinity, he would look upon them as remains of animals which had long disappeared and had become extinct. If in a second stratum of rock he found shells and bones differing from those above, he would conjecture that they belonged to another race entirely distinct, which had preceded the race of animals that had existed in the formation of the different strata above. And so in succession, if he would find fossils in the various layers of rocks, he would recognize them as different from those above. And if he should see fossils in inclined rocks he would know them to be the remains of animals that had existed long anterior to all those he found in the regular succession of strata; because it is evident that these rocks, inclining upon the others, had been rent and thrown up by some great upheaval, which is constantly going on in different portions of the earth, and consequently such rocks by this force would be lifted from the depths, or made to incline by the rupture.

And it is evident, too, that these rocks must have once been horizontal, and consequently those above them, too. We trace the succession of animal life from the present order into the past, through one rock into another. It is only, however, in the most superficial rocks that we find extinct mammals, the lowest of the orders and classes of animals that appeared upon the surface of the earth.

The universal impression is that the interior of the earth is a molten mass; and we have plainly evident, communicating with this molten mass in the centre of the earth, the flues out of which is forced the melted matter which, by accumulation, forms our volcanoes.

Here a lengthy and minute detail of the geological formation of the earth was given by the Professor, aided by the use of drawings, etc.

In the coal-fields of Virginia and North and South Carolina, many forms of the lower jaw of what we know as insect eaters, of the genus *insectivora*, have been found, the size of which was not larger than one's little finger. This is the only mammal ever found in this country that belonged to any of the rocks below the *tertiary* strata, which are a series of sedimentary rocks which lie above the primary and secondary strata, and are distinguished from them by their organic remains.

It is a curious fact that in Europe also, in these same lower formations, there have been found the jaws and teeth of similar mammals, bearing all the characteristics of insectiverous animals. Thus we discover that all animals before this time were insect-eating animals.

I will not say anything about the remains in North America in a fossil condition, nor speak of their antiquity. Most remains of extinct animals are those in the most bulky form, and the larger animals in this way are constantly brought to our notice. For many suppose and believe that the animals of antiquity were of gigantic size compared with those of the present time. This arises from the circumstance that the large bones are less liable to destruction than those of smaller animals. The remains of animals are not preserved upon the surface of the country in which they live, but are usually preserved in the bottoms of rivers and lakes, and not uncommonly in marshes, where the bulky animals sink into the thick mire, and are thereby preserved in the mud. Most remains, however, are found in the bottom of rivers. The carcasses of animals find their way to the large streams accidentally, and are carried down by the currents, until after decomposition, when the structure of bone sinks down into the mud. It is there covered by sand and mire, and is thus preserved. These conditions and circumstances are the most favorable to preserve the hard parts of animals, depriving them from coming into contact with the atmosphere and moisture, for while lying imbedded in the bottom of a river or sands of a delta, they are entirely preserved from atmospheric action. The water does not appear to destroy or decompose the structure of bone, although no doubt it has some deleterious effect upon it. But the water, too, has a property and quality of preservation, by changing the character of the fossil remains; and they become petrified—that is, turned into stone; for the water having a quantity of minerals in solution, such as carbonate of lime, fills up the pores of the remains and the places of the soft substances decayed, with silex and lime, and consequently the bone becomes harder and more indestructible.

Thus it is that the prevailing impression has been received, that the animals of antiquity were of greater size than those of our own time; because the only remains of extinct species, which are invariably large, are witnessed by us. When, if we were to study the science, we should learn that, since the remains of the smaller animals, being light are not carried down by the streams, but are left to atmospheric action, and consequently decay, we would have a sufficient reason as to why we never behold the remains of the smaller species of animals of past ages.

No less than nine species of the rhinoceros have been found in North America, and nearly all having the characteristics of the Indian rhinoceros.

America is the country of horses, since no less than sixteen different extinct species have been brought to light, of all the various sizes, and some even of dwarfish proportions and symmetry of structure. Several species of extinct oxen of mammoth size have been unearthed in America, equalling the huge ox of India.

Some of the most wonderful and remarkable discoveries of mammals are those of the mammoth of the genus *proboscidia*, the name of a family of mammal which has the nose prolonged into a prehensile trunk or proboscis, as the elephant and the mastodon. The latter species, called mammoth because of its gigantic size, has been found in many places in North America; for example, the Ohio mastodon, which is considered the most remarkable.

Fossil remains of an enormous mammal of the genus *edentate*, that is, without teeth, called the cezatherium, have been found in the Mississippi valley. The name is one given by Cuvier, and the animal was one of the largest of the now extinct mammals. It was of the family of sloths, and had the strength to uproot the largest of trees, seeking the leaves for its nourishment. It has been estimated from the remains of the ova found, calculated by proportion, that it must, when standing on its posteriors, have reached the height of seventeen feet.

Newspapers in Constantinople.

A missionary of the American Board in Constantinople writes:—"The increase in the number of newspapers published here, and in one or two other principal cities of Turkey, and the increase of the number of persons who read them, are among the most noticeable signs of the times. In this city, five or even two years ago, it was a rare occurrence to see a newspaper in the hands of any one of the thousands of natives passing up and down the Bosphorus or Golden Horn in the steamers which here take the place of the street cars of Boston and New York. Now it is almost as common a sight as in those cars. Newsboys throng our thoroughfares with their papers—in Turkish, in French, in Greek, in Armenian, etc. We have at least ten daily papers published at Constantinople. Their standard of journalism is not very high, and yet they serve to stir and direct the thoughts of men. Their influence upon public opinion is quite as decided as in England and America."

Venetian Newspapers.

Newspapers have risen so rapidly in Venice since it has been released from Austrian rule, that the type-founders of Milan cannot supply the printing offices fast enough. The morning that Baron Ricasoli's despatch arrived a *Daniele Manin* made its appearance; later in the day came the *Coriere della Venezia*; then the *Rinnovamento*, a revival of *Il Tempos*. These were dailies. Others appeared semi-occasionally, as the *Giornale de Padiva*, which, strangely enough, makes Venice its headquarters, and a second *Daniele Manin*, which declares that it has no connection with the other party of the same name, and might well take for its motto the line of Shakespeare:—"A Daniel come to judgment."

Another Historical Fable.

William Tell, the Swiss patriot, has followed Pocahontas into the regions of fable. A Mr. Baring S. Gould, Master of Arts, has applied his scholarly energies to the work of proving Tell a myth, and that his story is no more than a feeble copy of one which has been repeated regarding men of many lands, remote from each other, during the past eight centuries or more. On the fact that the same story as Tell's was current far antecedent to the date of the popular one, rests Mr. Gould's theory that William Tell is not a historical character. Does any one believe that there were such persons as Wallace, Bruce, John Knox, or Martin Luther?

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 350 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts: and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUPE, Room No 10, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUPE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.

Boston January 30, 1867 5w

STOLEN, ON THE 8TH INST., CERTIFICATE No. 2266 of Delaware Division Canal Company, dated October 25, 1866, for fifty shares stock in name of Annie L. Atlee; also, Certificate No. 351 of Maryland Gold Mining Company, dated August 31, 1866, for 100 shares stock in name of Edwin A. Atlee.

EDWIN A. ATLEE,
No. 44 N. FIFTH Street.

2 22 ftust

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

TEN PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.

This Company, based upon a large and valuabl property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.

These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinar stock at the option of the holder at any period durin the five years.

For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,

No. 430 WALNUT Street.

PRESIDENT
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER
1 28 1m COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. 12 20 3m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

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7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2 rp1 **No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.**

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at 85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.

1 21 2m4

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO

Bankers,

16 So. 3d St., | *3 Nassau St.,*
Philada. | *New York.*

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities. — Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS:

No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST

7-30s

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES

And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn,

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,

11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $311,102·26 Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 18¼

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53.	INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11¼

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,00

Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference t England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27¼

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP. ACCUMULATION, $500,000.

DIVIDEND IN 1866, 40 PER CENT.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E BRANARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint.
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Exa [2 23 1y

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 627 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 31y

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30¼

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of

ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3478 NEW YORK JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,
2 7 17t Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md.
January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,

of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
2 2 t27 Depot Quartermaster

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing ness, we have taken the commodious room,

SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT S
(Entrance on Sixth street),

Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.
J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 2 fm

REMOVAL.

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Unite States 2 21m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerl of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed t No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fift streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To clo the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu]

DONGS IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Senate.

The Finance Committee recommended non-concurrence in the House amendment to the Compound-interest Funding bill. A report was made on the statement that discharged soldiers and sailors had been discriminated against in the employment of workmen at the Government Printing Office. The report says that the statement was not borne out by the facts. Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, presented the resolution of the Legislature of that State requesting him to resign his seat, and remarked that he declined to accede. The credentials of James W. Nye, Senator from Nevada for six years from the fourth of March next, were presented. The bill organizing the government of Montana Territory was debated and passed. The House bill fixing the compensation of the officers of the revenue cutter service was passed. The joint resolution extending the time that the Secretary of the Navy may authorize the employment, by quarantine authorities, of certain United States vessels as cholera hospitals was passed. A bill was introduced, to be acted upon at the next session, for the consolidation of the national debt, and providing for its payment. It authorizes the issue of six per cent. bonds for the redemption of securities held in this country, and five per cent. bonds to be exchanged for securities held abroad. The bill to regulate the disposition of fines and penalties collected under the operation of the customs laws was passed. A bill was introduced to authorize the creation of a board of survey for the navy. The bill authorizing Captain John A. Webster, of the steamer Mahoning, to accept a gold medal from the British Government for relief extended by him to a British vessel in distress, was passed. A conference committee was ordered on the bill for the relief of contractors for the building of certain iron-clads. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was discussed.

EVENING SESSION.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Military Academy bill was agreed to, as was also that on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was resumed, and it was finally passed. The bill repealing all laws allowing goods brought from the British provinces to be carried into the interior of the country without inspection, was passed. The bill authorizing the construction of certain light-houses was passed. The Niagara Ship-canal bill was discussed without result.

House of Representatives.

A bill was introduced to establish a National School of Science. The joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, ratifying the Constitutional amendment, were presented. A resolution was offered instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing for the issue of five per cent. bonds to the amount of five hundred million dollars, principal and interest payable at such places as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to be disposed of only in exchange for United States six per cent. bonds held in Europe. A resolution was adopted directing the select committee on the alleged corrupt bargains with the President to report any evidence in its possession, and also requesting Mr. Wentworth to present the newspaper paragraph on which his resolution ordering the investigation was based. A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report the bill conferring the elective franchise on certain foreigners in the District of Columbia. A resolution declaring that the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 ought to be placed on the pension rolls by Congress was adopted. Leave was asked to introduce a resolution expressing concurrence with the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the necessity for the contraction of the currency, with a view to an early resumption of specie payments. Many objections were made, and the resolution was not received. Tde Committee of Ways and Means, through Mr. Morrill, asked to be discharged from the consideration of the Tariff bill, and moved the reference of the bill and amendments to a Conference Committee. The motion required a suspension of the rules, which was refused—yeas, 85; nays, 86. The Tax bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. The Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill made a report, which was agreed to, in which it is provided that no money shall be paid to the present Minister to Portugal out of any fund whatever. A similar report in relation to the Military Academy bill was agreed to, providing that after the commencement of the current year no money shall be expended for the pay or subsistence of cadets from the Rebel States, until the said States are restored to their original relation to the Union. A recess was then taken.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the discussion of the Tax bill was resumed, and it was finally passed. The Fortification Appropriation bill was then taken up, and after debate was recommitted. Adjourned.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2 23 24t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
For the Protection of Common Sewers.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That any manufacturer, brewer, distiller, or the like, permitting any substance to flow into any sewer, drain, or inlet, which shall form a deposit that tends to fill and obstruct said sewer, drain, or inlet, shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense.

Section 2. No butcher's offal or garbage, dead animals, or obstructions of any kind whatever, shall be placed, thrown, or deposited in any inlet or sewer; and any person so offending, or causing any such obstructions or substance to be placed so as to be carried into such inlet or sewer, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty dollars for each offense.

Section 3. Any person injuring, breaking, or removing any portion of any inlet, manhole, or sewer ventilator, or any part of any sewer or drain, or obstructing the mouth of any sewer or drain, shall be subject to a penalty of forty dollars for each offense.

Section 4. All connections with sewers or drains for the purpose of carrying off animal refuse from water closets or otherwise, and slops of kitchens, shall have fixtures for a sufficiency of water supply, to be so applied as properly to carry off such matter, under a penalty of ten dollars for each day the same are permitted to remain without such water supply.

Section 5. That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit and incur the penalty herein specified for the offense committed, to be recovered as penalties of like amount are by law recoverable.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 26 1t

AN ORDINANCE
To Prevent the Salting of the Streets by the Passenger Railroad and Railway Companies.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any Railroad and Railway Company to salt the tracks, under a penalty of seventy-five dollars for each and every offense; to be collected as other fines and penalties are by law now collected.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 26 1t

AN ORDINANCE
Supplementary to "An Ordinance to Provide for the Care and Management of the Penrose Ferry Bridge," approved May 2, 1863.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint an additional watchman on Penrose Ferry Bridge, subject to the provisions of the ordinance of which this is a supplement.

Section 2. The sum of six hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Highways, to pay the salary of the additional watchman created by this ordinance.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 26 1t

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw warrants, chargeable to Item 20, for the construction of branch culverts, as specified in the annual appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc., for the cost of building branch sewers across the street intersections, and for legal deductions when said sewer has been constructed in compliance with the ordinance approved May 12, 1866: Provided, that such cost shall not exceed three hundred dollars ($300) for any block or square.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 26 1t

RESOLUTION
Granting Permission to Citizens to Paint the Names of Streets and Number of House Adjoining, upon the Gas Lamps at the Street Corners.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission be and is hereby granted to citizens who may so desire, to have painted upon the gas lamps at the corners of the streets the names of the streets upon which the lamps are situated, and the number of the house adjacent: Provided, That the expense shall be borne by the parties themselves, and provided further, that the work shall be done under the supervision of the Trustees of the Gas Works.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 26 1t

RESOLUTION
Granting Baeder & Adamson Leave to Place a Telegraph Wire on the Poles of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission be and is hereby granted Baeder & Adamson to place a telegraph wire on the poles of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph along Richmond, Laurel, Second, and Market streets: Provided the said Baeder & Adamson shall renew such poles on the line of said route as are in a dangerous condition; and provided that the said Baeder & Adamson keep their portion of the poles in order.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 26 1t

RESOLUTION
Authorizing the Department of Surveys to prepare Certain Plans.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to prepare plans in duplicate of the Street Lines and Grades of so much of the Twenty-seventh Ward as lies between Mill Creek and Fifty-third street and Darby avenue, and the river Schuylkill.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 26 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Grant Permission to Siloam M. E. Church to Erect a Wooden Building adjoining their Church Edifice.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That permission is hereby granted to Siloam M. E. Church, to erect a wooden building adjoining their Church edifice, on Otis street, above Girard avenue, in the Eighteenth Ward: Provided, That said Siloam M. E. Church shall remove the same on or before the first day of January, 1868, or whenever required to do so by Councils, and that they shall also pay to the City Treasurer for the use of the city the sum of twenty-five dollars, to defray the expenses incurred in the publication of this ordinance, all ordinances or parts of ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this third day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

2 26 1t

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No 3, 8 000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19tF28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
FEBRUARY 19, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867,

for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department, at this Depot, with the following named articles of STATIONERY, for a period of six months, commencing March 1, 1867, and ending August 31, 1867, inclusive, viz.:—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 pounds to ream. Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream. Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream. Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 10 pounds to ream. Letter Paper, Ruled, as per sample. Letter Paper, Plain, as per sample. Note Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 5 pounds to ream. Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 35 pounds to ream. General Order Paper, as per sample. Common Printing Paper. Wrapping Paper. White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.

White Envelopes, size 3½x8¼, 4x9, 4¼x10¼, 6¼x9¼, as per sample. Letter Envelopes, White, size, 3½x5½, Government pattern, as per sample. White Envelopes, note size, as per sample. Letter Copying Books, size, 9x11, 500 pages. Cap Copying Books, size, 10x14, 500 pages. Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 20 sheets to quire. Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo., flush, 56 leaves.

Black Ink, "Arnold's," quart, pint, and half-pint bottles, writing and copying. Black Ink, "David's." Carmine Ink, "David's," 2oz. bottles, glass stoppers. Inkstands, "Academic and Mechanic." Penholders, assorted. Steel Pens, "Gillott's," 303, 404, 604. Steel Pens, "Harrison and Bradford's," 505. Quills. Lead Pencils, "Faber's, No. 2 and 3." Red and Blue Pencils, "Guttknecht's." Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's." Office Tape, pieces, No. 23; 3¾ yards to piece. Office Tape, rolls. No. 23; 50 to 100 yards to roll. Order Files, assorted, as per sample. Sealing Wax, "Best Specie Bank." Wafers, 4oz. boxes. India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artist's." Rubber, Ink Eraser, "Faber's." Mucilage, 2oz., 8oz., and quart bottles. Office Twine. Gum Bands, assorted sizes.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for (except those marked "as per sample") must be delivered at this office, No. 1139 Girard street, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient securities for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse Envelopes,
"Proposals for Stationery."

By order of
Bvt. Brigadier-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
2 20 8t] Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 Girard street, February 25, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 4, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

Two (2) doz. Iron Bolts, square neck, 5 inch.
Two (2) doz. Iron Bolts, square neck, 6 inch.
Two (2) doz. Iron Bolts, square neck, 7 inch.
Fifty (50) sides Bridle Leather.
Four (4) doz. Brass Case Locks—2 doz. 1¼x2¾, 2 doz. 1½x3 inch.
Two (2) hundred lbs. Nails, finishing, 1 and 1½ inch.
Two (2) doz. Assorted Scissors—½ doz. 3, ½ doz. 4, ½ doz. 5, ½ doz. 6 inch blade.
One thousand (1000) feet Glass, best American, 10x12.
Four (4) doz. Brass Drawer Tumbler Locks—2 doz. 2, 2 doz. 2½-inch.
Fifteen thousand (15,000) lbs. Cut Nails—5000 6d, 5000 8d, 5000 10d.
Four hundred (400) gross Screws—200 gross, 1¾ No. 12, 100 gross 1¾ No. 11, 100 gross 1¾ No. 13.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at the office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient securities for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores."

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
2 25 6t] Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—

The property known as the
GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J B. KIDDOO,
B't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and ,, alveston, Texas. 7w

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

2 7 t5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING OF BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by the advertisement from this office of January 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the seventh day of March, 1867.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

2 25 9t] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Assist. Quartermaster U. S. A.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12·55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10 45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·20 P. M.—Accommodation, for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5 20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M., 2·30 and 8 40 P. M.

2 30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1 30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8 40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15, and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11 50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.

Office. No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information, apply to Company's Agents R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk
Weldon
Raleigh,
Newbern,
Charlotte,
Wilmington
Columbia,
Charleston,
Kingsville,
Savannah,
Augusta,
Atlanta,
Macon,
West Point,
Montgomery,
Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE
NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE.

Trains leave Depot of
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day.
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2tf GENERAL AGENT.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11·30, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·51 A. M. and 11·30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·36 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M., and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10. A.M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N C. R R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, December 24, 1866.

Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with the Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 (daily) P. M. for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware R. R. Line (Saturdays excepted.) stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth and the South.

Passengers by boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4, 6 and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4 P. M. train connects with the Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 2 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·12 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also, stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and at Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express. H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars on the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets 35 minutes before the departure of each train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos 1 and 2, 10·00 A. M. and	11.20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parksburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 P. M.

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Trian go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 1 and 2......8·20 A. M. and	7·10 P. M.
Parksburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 P. M.
Day Express	at 5·50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 P. M.

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia, without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to one hundred dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 631 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows viz:—

		Fare.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.		$2.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express		3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express		3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. and Emigrant	1st class.	2·25
	2d do.	1·60

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines runs direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market line will leave from foot of Market street, upper ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 6·45 PM. and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, Fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, &c., and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5 and 12 P. M. for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5 and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily, Sundays excepted, from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, &c.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, &c.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORristown Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3·45, 4, 5, 5·45, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3·45 and 5·45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, 10·45 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, 9·45 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3·45, 5·45, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 1·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1·30, 4·30, 6·15 and 8 P. M.

The 5·30 P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5 and 8·30 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1·30, 3, 4·30, 5 30, 6·15, 8·05 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7·30, 8·20, 9·30, 11·30 A. M. 2, 5, 6·45 and 8·30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2·30 and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7·30 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot. NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ENGLISH OPERA.—By general desire, Flotow's beautiful opera of *Martha* will be presented this evening, with a very fine cast. This is one of the "taking cards" of the Richings' Troupe, and we doubt not the people will fill the Academy to hear it to-night.

This evening has been set apart for the benefit of Mr. S. C. Campbell, the favorite *basso cantante* of the troupe.

This is the last week of the English Opera in this city.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This is the last week of Miss Helen Western's engagement. She appears in four great *roles* this evening, "Henri St. Aime," "Hamet," and "Mathilde," in the *French Spy*, and as "Jenny Leatherlungs" in the musical burletta called *Jenny Lind*.

On to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon Mr. Alfred Roberts, the very popular doorkeeper of the establishment, will take a benefit, when Miss Western appears in a very attractive bill. Mr. Roberts deserves well at the hands of the public, for he is ever courteous, affable, and obliging, and a better selection could not be made for the position he fills. His many friends will crowd the Theatre on Wednesday afternoon.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport appears as "Rover" in the capital comedy of *Wild Oats*, supported by Mr. Bailey, Mr. Walcot, Miss Graham, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Effie Germon, and all of the company favorites. This is one of Mr. Davenport's best parts.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Drew will appear this evening in the new comedy of *Ours*, written by J. L. Robinson and Artemas Ward, upon incidents in the history of a famous regiment of British regulars during the Crimean campaign. The comedy is produced in admirable style, and will have a long run.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Variety Troupe, at the American, is highly popular, and this week Billy Pastor and Barry O'Neil are added to the former attractions. The Demon Dance is in preparation, and a matinee is announced for Saturday.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, continue their Masked Ball, and present this week Laughing Gas, The Spinsters, and many attractions. Their houses are crowded nightly.

JAPANESE PERFORMERS.—Our readers have heard occasionally of the wonderful Troupe of Native Japanese performers who have created such an excitement in San Francisco since the first of January last. They arrived last Friday, in New York, on the California steamer Rising Star. It is a great point in their favor that they did not depend on long-winded clap-trap articles to precede their arrival, to create an excitement. On the same steamer the following gentlemen, connected with the management of this troupe, also arrived:—Thomas Maguire, the proprietor of the Academy of Music in San Francisco; Professor Richard Risley; W. F. Schiedt, and Edward Banks. The three latter accompanied the troupe from Japan, where they have been residing for some years. By reference to the announcement in another column, it will be seen that it was with extreme difficulty that the troupe was permitted to leave Japan, where they had been performing before the high dignitaries of the Empire. That this is not a mere advertising dodge will be seen by the following letter from the United States Consul to Professor Risley, written on the eve of his departure:—

CONSULATE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, KANAGAWA, Japan, December 1, 1866.—To Professor R. Risley, Manager of Risley's Imperial Troupe:—My Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the fact that the Japanese, under your management, to sail by the Archibald to-morrow, are, according to the most reliable information given to me, known to be the *only* genuine troupe of artists that have left, or are likely to leave, Japan; and it gives me pleasure to feel assured you will not only astonish, but afford unusual delight to a discerning public wherever you may perform. I do cheerfully state that the most of your artists are known to be not only *the best in Japan, but the ones* who have frequently afforded the public of this settlement, under your management, and at your theatre, the privilege of witnessing their remarkable feats and powers, and always as interesting as extraordinary and novel. Wishing you every success, I am sir, respectfully yours,

GEORGE S. FISHER.
United States Consul at Japan.

This troupe is on the way to the Paris Exposition, where they will perform before his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III, according to previous arrangement. The Exposition opens on the 30th of April, so that but a short time is left for the public of our Atlantic cities to witness their extraordinary performances prior to their departure. As no suitable place could be secured for their immediate exhibition in New York, the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, has been engaged for a few nights. A Philadelphia audience is proverbially critical and hard to please, but we have been assured that their wonderful performances merit all the most lavish encomiums bestowed upon them.

THE NEXT LECTURE.—Major-General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, will deliver the seventh lecture of the course, under the auspices of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, at National Hall, on Thursday evening next. Being more directly connected with the interests of the colored race than any other man, we may expect to hear a very interesting lecture. The celebrated "Black Swan" will appear at the opening and closing of the lecture, and Miss E. J. Trimble will recite George H. Boker's poem entitled "The Black Regiment." The house will be packed to hear the brave General with "the armless sleeve."

SHAKESPERIAN CARNIVAL AND BAL MASQUE.—The *attaches* of the Walnut and Chesnut Streets Theatres and the Academy of Music will give their annual Bal Masque at Concert Hall on the evening of April 30. This ball was to have taken place during the present month at the new Horticultural Hall, on Broad street, but as that hall will not be completed for some time, the Committee have engaged the above place. Very extensive preparations are being made to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of those who attend, and this carnival will eclipse all their former attempts.

DEATH OF A HISTRIONIC HORSE.—The celebrated trick-horse "Sensation," belonging to the equestrienne, Miss Leo Hudson, and used in her famous representation of "Mazeppa," met with a singular death in Paterson on Wednesday last. By some means he got his hind feet over the rope tied across the rear of his stall, and then attempting to lie down, the halter got under his neck, and being unable to raise himself, he was in this manner choked to death. The horse was most wonderfully trained, and was valued at from $8000 to $10,000.

OBITUARY.

The following is an extract from the Portland *Eastern Argus*, and was prepared by Hon. George Evans, ex-United States Senator. It is but a just tribute to a most excellent lady:—

The death of Mrs. Julia C. Wingate, relict of the late Joshua Wingate, Jr., at the age of eighty-five years and four months, was announced in the morning papers of this city yesterday. It is not fitting that one so long a resident among us, and so honored and esteemed wherever known, should pass away without some tribute, however feeble and imperfect, to her virtues and her memory.

At the time of her decease, Mrs. Wingate was the only survivor of the children of the late General Henry Dearborn, of Revolutionary renown, whose services to the cause of our country date from the battle of Bunker Hill. She was born a short time before the close of that great struggle which secured our independence, while her father was absent with the army, following, as he did from the very beginning, in many a field of battle, the new-born flag of his future country.

At the close of that long contest General Dearborn removed from his then residence in New Hampshire to Gardiner, then Pittston, in this State, where he resided, carrying on extensive business, and filling many high offices of trust and honor, till the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency of the United States in 1801, when he was called to Washington to be Secretary of War in the Cabinet of that distinguished statesman. This place he filled with great ability during both periods of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency, until the spring of 1809; and during all this time his daughter, then married, with her husband, was an inmate of his family.

Soon after, her husband was appointed by President Madison Collector of the port of Bath, in this State, to which place he moved, and where he resided till about the year 1822, when he took up his abode in Portland. Here he remained until his death in 1843, honored and esteemed by all, and here his widow has passed the remaining years of her life—the long quarter of a century which has separated her from his side.

The Consul-General of Belgium.

Mr. Henry W. T. Mali, Consul-General of Belgium at this port, died at his residence in Fordham, Westchester county, on Sunday evening. Mr. Mali was born at Verviers, Belgium, in 1804, and came to this country at the age of twenty-two, engaging in mercantile pursuits in the city of New York, and building up in time a very extensive business. He was Consul and Consul-General for over thirty-five successive years, his appointment having been the first made for the United States after the organization of the Kingdom of Belgium. Thoroughly identified, through marriage, business connections, and long residence, with the interests of his adopted country, Mr. Mali was a sterling Republican in politics, and his loyalty to the Federal Government during the war and sympathy with free institutions assumed all the intensity of a religious faith. He was a gentleman of liberal education, with a strong inclination to scientific studies, and a wide range of general information. Universally esteemed for his genial and hospitable disposition, engaging frankness of manner, generosity, and sterling qualities of mind and heart, he will be keenly missed in the extensive circle of which he was so long an ornament. His health has been failing gradually for two years, and last summer he made a voyage to Europe, but did not obtain from the trip the benefit which he expected. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 3·30 P. M., from St. James' Episcopal Church, Fordham, and the remains will be deposited in the family vault at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Prices Very Low.

Great Depression in the Woollen Trade.

Fine Mixed Coatings, half price.
Super French Black Cloths.
Biolley and Zamboni Cassimeres.
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 75 cents.
Good Stout All-wool Cassimeres, 90 cents.
Very Heavy All-wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Elegant Mixed Cassimeres, $1·25.
Mixed Cassimeres, for Spring Wear, $1·25.
Extra Weight, for Business Suits, $1·50.
Double Twist Heavy Cassimeres, $1·75.
Very Elegant Cassimeres, $2·00.

FLANNELS.

WIDE DOMET FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, 35 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WIDE FLANNELS, 37 CENTS.
HEAVY GOOD WIDE SHAKER, 62 CENTS.
BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, ALL WIDTHS.
1 BALE GREY TWILLED FLANNELS, 31 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN TOWELS, $1·50 PER DOZEN.
LARGE DINNER NAPKINS, $2·00 PER DOZEN.
500 DOZEN TOWELS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
300 DOZEN NAPKINS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS, 65 CENTS.

CALICOES.

18 CENT CALICOES FOR SPRING, BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
SPRING STYLE CALICOES, NOW OPEN.
WIDE SPRING CHINTZES.

COTTON GOODS.

Still Further Reductions in

WIDE SHEETINGS,
PILLOW MUSLINS,
NEW YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
WILLIAMSVILLE.

BE CAREFUL TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
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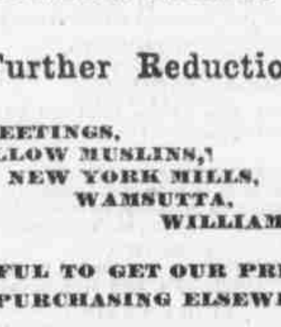
GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE.

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O

Send for a Pamphlet. 2 23stuth3m

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.

BLACK GOODS COUNTER.

Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, and 62 cents.
Black Mohairs, 75, 87 cents, $1·00.
Black Wool Delaines, 50, 56, 62 cents.
Black Wool Delaines, double width, 87c. up.
Black Tamisse, a bargain, at $1·25.
Black Canton Cloth, Poplins, Merinoes.
Black Silks, some auction bargains.
Grey Poplins, 38 cents, worth 62 cents.

PRINT COUNTER.

Over 200 styles New Prints, 18 to 22 cents.
Best Goods kept only, colors warranted.
New Plain Percales, Blues, Buffs, Pinks.
Balmoral Skirting, black and white striped.
New Delaines. All-wool Delaines.

LINEN COUNTER.

Table Damasks, good bargains, $1, $1·25, $1·35.
Power-loom Damasks, every width, best quality.
$2·50 Napkins, recent price was $3·00.
Extra fine Napkins, Doylies, Damasks, etc.
20, 25, 28 cent Towels, under price.
Diapers, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, up.
Shirting and Bosom Linens, piece or yard.

NOTION COUNTER.

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 cents.
Hemmed, Tucked, and Mourning Hdkfs.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 15, 18, 25, 28 cents.
Silk Hdkfs., fresh stock, cheap.
White Goods, stock complete.
Silk Dusters, 25 cents.

QUILTS.

Lancaster, Honeycomb, and Alhambra, $3·00.
Marseilles Quilts, complete stock [1 2 stuth4p

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

LINEN DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE,
SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 2 1-2, 3, 4 YARDS WIDE
FINE TOWELS,
TOWELLING BY THE YARD,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE,
ETC, ETC, ETC.

MARKED DOWN.

200 PIECES

Power-Loom Table Linen,

SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION

PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN'S
FAMILY LINEN STORE,
9 14 thstu6mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES
WILL OFFER HIS STOCK
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No 628 ARCH Street.
6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 22§

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

Have just received—

1300 yards Plaid Poil de Chevre, Spring colors at 25c. per yard; cost 40 to import,
Select styles Spring Delaines.
Large assortment New-Style Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25c.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75c.; large assortment, all size plaits.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
Boys' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
Huckaback Linen Towels, 18¾, 20, 25, 31, and 35c.
Bleached, Unbleached, and Loom Table Linens.
Nursery Diaper by the piece, all prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' large size Silk Hdkfs., bargain.
New Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Balmorals, $1·75; over 60 dozen sold.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c
One bale ⅞ Domet Flannel, 31c.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannel, 37½c.
All-wool Flannels, from 31c. to $1.
Best styles, best quality Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels at reduced prices.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS

Bleached Muslins at lowest market prices,
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem.
Forestdale, Amoskeag, etc. etc.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths, all prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Pillow Case Muslin, 25c.; best in the city.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,
29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN.
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS.—WE WILL OFFER this morning the following goods, all of which have been bought at a sacrifice, and will be sold much under regular prices, viz.:—Good all-linen 10-4 Sheeting, for $1·35 per yard; 10-4, 11 4, and 12-4 do., of every fineness, and extra weight; Pillow Linens, all qualities and widths; Richardson's celebrated Shirting Linens, Ladies' Linens; Table Linens in great variety, at 50, 65, 75, $1, and up to $5 per yard; Napkins; Towels, from 12½c. to $2 each; Nursery Diapers, Bird-eye Diapers, Star Linen, Floor Linens, Bureau Covers; Marseilles Quilts, from $4 to $25 each; Bridal Quilts, Colored Quilts, Woollen Quilts; Heavy Comfortables, of our own make, $2·50 each, for sale by the hundred or single one; A 1 Wool Blankets, that cost $8·50 per pair, for $4·50 per pair; Blankets that were $35 per pair, for $15 per pair; Blankets for $2·50 per pair; Muslin Sheetings of all kinds; Muslin by the piece at wholesale prices, and a good assortment of White Goods.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
2 23 3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

INSTRUCTION.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Summer Session commences MARCH 6. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
2 13 15trp President.

FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth.

Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 trp

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

NOTICE.—PHILIP FORD & CO., Auctioneers, have this day sold out their entire business to McCLELLAND & CO., who will continue the Auction Business at the old stand, No. 506 MARKET Street.
January 30. [2 23§

SPRING SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, Etc.

On Thursday morning.

February 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, 1500 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, a large and desirable assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. 2 23 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

February 28th, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [2 22 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC

On Friday Morning,

March 1, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venitian, list, Dutch hemp cottage and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 2 25 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

March 4, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British dry goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons. 2 26 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF FRENCH CHINA, BOHEMIAN WARE, BRONZES, BARDIGLIO AND AMARMO VASES, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

27th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full and general assortment of French China, Bohemian Ware, etc., comprising complete decorated and gold-band dinner, dessert, and tea sets, tete-a-tete sets, tea and coffee pots, cups and saucers, plates, etc.

Also, decorated French China toilette sets, spittoons moustache cups.

Also, Bohemian glass wine sets, decanters, cologne bottles, ruby wines, etc.

TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Also, a full and general assortment of extra quality Silver-plated Ware, manufactured expressly for city sales. [2 23 3t

TO MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTAL AND GARDEN STATUARY, URNS, AND GARDEN VASES.

On Friday Morning,

March 1, will be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, several monumental figures, urns, garden vases, etc., to close a consignment account, by order of importers. Sale peremptory. 2 23 5t

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT, of New York, to sell by auction, on the Evening of TUESDAY, March 5, and WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 7½ o'clock, a Collection of Modern Paintings of the highest class. It consists almost exclusively of works painted expressly to his order by living celebrities, with whom he has been for many years in correspondence. Among the Artists represented are:—

Gilbert Stuart,
Thomas Cole,
Andreas Achenbach,
E. Verboeckhoven,
A. Gulliemin,
Eugene de Block,
J. Patrois,
David Denoter,
Theodore Frere,
Count de Bylandt,
C. dell Acqua,
Gus de Ionghe,
F. E. Meyerheim,
J. W. Preyer,
M'me Ronner,
A. Van Hamme,
Laurent de Beul,
Sonderland,
De Vogel,
Roffiaen,
Van Wyngaerdt,
H. L. Rolfe,
W. Bromley,
J. H. Dell,
Vertin,
De Vaux,
Stevens,
Von Raven,
Brandenburg,
Kuwasseg,
Lamont de Metz,
Kluyvers,
Le Ray,
Leickert,
Paul Weber,
Andre Plumot,
Stroebel,
Rossiter,
W. Weir,
W. Shayer, Sr.,
G. Shalders,
E. C. Barnes,
C. Verlat,
Baron,
Coutourier,
Louis Lasalle,
Paul Soyer,
Hein Burgers,
M'me Pages,
Rosiers,
Carabain,
Eversen,
B. C. Koekkoek,
Musin,
Von Sebin,
Ebel,
Verschuur,
Dillens,
Seignac,
Kruseman,
Auffray,
Professor Grund,
Zimmerman,
De Vigne,
De Vos,
De Leub,
Clara Van Wille,
L. Robbe, etc. etc.

The Paintings will be on view, with catalogues, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on FRIDAY, February 22, and continue until nights of sale. 2 19 14t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE ON A CREDIT.

On Wednesday Morning,

February 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and general assortment of new and seasonable goods for Spring sales. 2 21 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 3000 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS, TOWELS, TOWELLING, ETC. ETC.

Also, on Wednesday,

— dozen ladies' ⅜ plain L. C. hdkfs, a full line, all qualities.
do ladies' ⅜ hemstitched do do
do gents' ¾ plain do do
do gents' ¾ hem'd and hemstitched do
do gents' ¾ colored border do do
do linen towels, napkins, etc.
— pieces linen diaper and towelling.

QUILTS.—Also, white and colored Marseilles quilts, bureau covers, etc.

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS.

Also, 2000 pieces White Goods, comprising full lines of jaconets, cambrics, Swiss, nainsooks, Victoria lawn, brilliants, India mulls, piques, etc., being a full and desirable assortment of all qualities, from the lowest numbers to the finest goods imported. [2 25 2t

500 DOZEN EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC, LINEN LAWN, AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Also, on Wednesday,

A job lot of 500 dozen ladies' embroidered linen cambric, linen lawn, and cambric handkerchiefs, for account of whom it may concern, in assorted qualities in each lot.

1500 DOZEN CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Also 1000 dozen ladies' mechanical whalebone and cane American and imported corsets for city sales.

Also 500 dozen ladies' and misses' steel-spring hoop skirts of latest styles.

POCKET WALLETS AND NOTIONS.

Also 200 lots ladies' and gents' pocket wallets, travelling-bags, fancy buttons, belt buckles, notions, hosiery, gloves, etc. 1t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, MARCH 18.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.

Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1436 S. Penn Square.

Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.

Three-story brick Dwelling, No. — Gaskill street.

Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.

Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence, southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.

Desirable Building Lot, corner of Woodbine and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 22§

BY SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

CARD.—In addition to our Private Sales of Real Estate, at our Office, we shall hold REGULAR AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Stock, and Loans, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY FRIDAY. Properties will be advertised in all the daily newspapers, and by separate handbills.

Pamphlet catalogues, containing descriptions of properties at public and private sale, will be issued every Wednesday.

Our First Spring Sale will be held on FRIDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock noon. 2 18

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office, No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. SIMON POEY as a member of our house.

DALLETT & SON.
Philadelphia, February 15, 1867. 15 10t

AUCTION SALES.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

CHESNUT STREET DRUG STORE AT PRIVATE SALE.

At Private Sale—A well-established and handsomely fitted up Drug Store, situate on Chesnut street. Will be sold a bargain. Apply at the Auction Store.

BILLIARD TABLES AT PRIVATE SALE.—Two Billiard Tables, with marble beds, etc. 2 26 3t

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, FINE CARPETS, LARGE MIRRORS, ETC. ETC.

On Wednesday morning,

February 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1206 Walnut street, will be sold, the Furniture of a family removing, comprising superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; rosewood piano forte; velvet and Brussels carpets; paintings and engravings; 1 large French plate mirror, 90 by 60 inches, etc. 2 25 2t

Sale at No. 1110 CHESNUT Street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture from families declining housekeeping.

AIR GUN.—Also, one very superior air gun and apparatus complete. 2 25 4t

PERSONAL.

ATTENTION, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED men of the late war.—All officers who were in the service May 1, 1864, until March 3, 1865, or their heirs, are entitled to an additional five dollars a month for each servant. Soldiers and heirs entitled to the extra bounty, who have not made application, should do so at once, as we are daily receiving checks for the same. Funeral expenses of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers collected promptly. All interested in the above should make early application, or address

OWENS & CO.,
No. 428 WALNUT Street, south side,
Philadelphia.
Open Tuesday and Friday evenings. 2 9stuthim

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third.
OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 1m

CAUTION.—THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE public that we have registered our Bottles at Harrisburg, Pa., according to law, and they are marked "SMITH & CO., PHILADA.," on one side, and a large capital "M" on the other. Persons using or filling our Bottles will be prosecuted accordingly.

1 29 tu6t* SMITH & CO.

WHEREAS, MY WIFE, MARY BRIDGE, has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, or harboring her, as they will be dealt with according to law.

2 23 3t* CHRISTOPHER BRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN BURLINGTON County, New Jersey, of 182½ acres, with buildings complete, and in perfect order, will be exchanged for city property by the owner, who is now living upon it. This is as good a Farm as can be had in the State. For further information, apply to

DAVID SCATTERGOOD, Engraver,
2 25 3t No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, situated on the Old York road, opposite the residence of Mr. Joseph Swift, and adjoining lands of Mr. Rogers and the late William Logan Fisher, and within fifteen minutes' walk of stations on the North Pennsylvania and Germantown Railroads. For particulars apply on the premises, or to

ABRAHAM R. BOCKIUS, Executor,
2 15 12t* Germantown.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE THREE-Story brick DWELLING, on FIFTEENTH Street, north of Oxford; modern improvements and good neighborhood. Terms easy.

WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 25 6t No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The large Wharf on the Schuylkill.
SECOND WHARF BELOW SOUTH STREET.

Front on Sutherland street 130 feet, with a depth of about 600 feet to low water mark on the Schuylkill. Well adapted for a Rolling Mill, Factory, or other heavy business. Apply at

2 16 stuth9t* No. 127 MARKET STREET.

WANTS.

NOTICE.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED to men of experience and tact to engage in one of the important branches of business. Persons of experience in canvassing preferred. Call at No. 32 North FIFTH Street, in this city, at offices Nos. 24 and 25. 2 16 12t4p

LOST.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 17th inst., a LINK GOLD BRACELET, between Nineteenth and Vine streets and Franklin and Thompson streets. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to this office. 2 18

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,

Is recommended to weak persons generally, and for ladies of delicate constitution especially (also to ladies nursing, or after exhausting sickness); and as a proof of its efficacy, we publish extracts of a few letters to Mr. Hoff:—

NEW YORK, January 26, 1867.

Dear Sir:—* * * I thank you for the wonderful effects of your Malt Extract. Since six years I suffered greatly from general weakness, but the nourishing matters of your Beverage of Health have given me new strength. Please to send, etc.

KARLINE SCHADE, No. 106 Ludlow street.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1867.

Mr. Hoff:—* * * I am obliged to say that my lady is greatly benefited by the use of your Malt Extract. It is not only a very pleasant beverage, but also a very efficacious one, and strengthens the stomach, as well as the nerves and the whole system.

C. P. WAGNER, No. 273 Ninth avenue.

Sold by all Druggists, at $6 per dozen or 60 cents per bottle.

WHOLESALE AGENT,

WARD J. CAFFEE

2 23 stuth6t] S. E. Cor. FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

WEDDING CARDS,

PARTY INVITATIONS,

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.